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SEPTEMBER, 1759.

History of the last Session of Parliament. With occasional reflections. [396]

ON the 26th of February it was resolved, 1. That the sum of 9,902l. 5s. be granted for the support of Nova Scotia for the year 1759; as also the farther sum of 11,278 l. 18s. 5d. for defraying the charges of supporting and maintaining the same colony in the year 1757, and not provided for by parliament. 2. That 4,057l. 10s. be granted for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of the colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences, from the 24th of June 1758 to the 24th of June 1759.

On the 19th of March it was resolved, 1. That 24,371l. 6s. 11¼d. be granted to replace the like sum taken out of the sinking fund, to make good the deficiencies of several duties. 2. That 8,881 l. 11s. 10½d. be granted to his majesty to replace the sinking fund, the like sum paid out of it, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July 1758, of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors. 3. That 10,000l. be granted to his majesty, to be employed in maintaining and supporting the British forces and settlements on the coast of Africa.

On the 29th, it was resolved, that a sum not exceeding 90,000 l. be granted to his majesty upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia, from December 31. 1758. to March 25. 1760, and for repaying his majesty the sum of 1,332l. 10s. advanced by his majesty for the service of the militia, pursuant to an address of the house of the 9th November last.

On April 2d, it was resolved, that 466,785l. 10s. 5¾d. should be granted for defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred in the year 1758, and not provided for by parliament.

On the 10th of April it was resolved, 1. That 708l. 3s. be granted for the better fortifying of Portsmouth, and the citadel of Plymouth, and to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands at or near Chatham as have been purchased, and for damage done to the lands adjacent. 2. That the sum of 6,937l. 3s. 7½d. be granted for vesting certain messuages, lands, tenements, &c. in the hands of trustees, for the better securing of his majesty's docks, ships and stores, at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Plymouth, and to make compensation to the proprietors of such lands, &c. at or near Portsmouth, as have been purchased for the purposes mentioned in the act. 3. That 10,000l. be granted for fortifying and securing Milford-haven.

On the 30th it was resolved, 1. That 20,000 l. be granted to his majesty to be paid to the East-India company to defray the expence of a military force in their settlements, in lieu of a battalion of his majesty's forces withdrawn from thence. 2. That 200,000 l. be granted to enable his majesty to give a proper compensation to the several provinces in North America for the expences incurred, in the levying, cloathing, and pay of the troops raised there.

On the 10th of May it was resolved, 1. That the sum of 25,000 l. be granted to his majesty, to make good the like sum issued out by his majesty, and paid to the inn-holders and victuallers, on account of

the Heſſian troops being ſo long billeted in their houſes. 2. That 11,450 l. be granted to augment the ſalaries of the judges of England, Scotland, and Wales.

On the 10th of May it was reſolved, 1. That the ſum of 1,716 l. 2s. 7½d. be granted to his majeſty, to pay the intereſt of ſeveral principal ſums to be paid in purſuance of an act made in the laſt ſeſſions of parliament, for the purchaſing ſeveral lands and hereditaments for the better ſecuring of his majeſty's docks, ſhips, and ſtores, at Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, which intereſt will become payable on the 25th of Auguſt 1759. 2. That 2,443 l. 3s. 1d. be granted to his majeſty for defraying the charges in purchaſing lands for the better ſecuring the above docks, ſhips, and ſtores.

There being now reaſon to believe that the French intended to invade theſe kingdoms, Mr. Secretary Pitt, on the 22d of May, preſented to the Houſe the following meſſage ſigned by his majeſty.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty relying on the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons, and conſidering that in this critical conjuncture emergencies may ariſe, which may be of the utmoſt importance, and be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences, if proper means ſhould not immediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is deſirous that this houſe will enable him to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the ſervice of the year 1759, and to take all ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to diſappoint or defeat any enterprizes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require. G. R."

The above meſſage produced the reſolution of the 24th, that 1,000,000 l. be granted, to enable his majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, for the year 1759.

On the 13th of December, orders were given for laying before the Houſe an account of what number of children have been received into the hoſpital for expoſed and deſerted children, from June 1. 1756. to Dec. 9. 1758. inclusive; and alſo an account of all the money received and paid on account of that charity, ſince its firſt commencement to Dec. 9. 1758. with the balance remaining; and what number of children have been returned to their parents or other perſons; with an account of the nurſes employed in the care of the children; and the orders and regulations eſtabliſhed, and now ſubſiſting, for the government and management of that hoſpital. A few days after, the ſecretary of the hoſpital attended at the bar, and preſented the accounts ordered; and on the 1ſt of Feb. the ſecretary again attended the Houſe, and delivered in an account of the number of children living on Dec. 31. 1758. and an account of what number were put out apprentices, or returned to their parents, from the 9th to the 31ſt of December 1758. Theſe accounts were referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, and on the 8th of Feb. after a report being made by the committee, it was reſolved, that the ſum of 20,000 l. ſhould be granted to his majeſty upon account, towards enabling the governors of the hoſpital to receive all ſuch children, under a certain age to be by them admitted, as ſhould be brought to that hoſpital, and that the ſaid ſum be iſſued and paid for the uſe of the hoſpital without any deduction. On the 29th of March, it was reſolved, that the farther ſum of 30,000 l. ſhould be granted to his majeſty for the like purpoſes; and on the 3d of May, Mr. John Pitt delivered the reſolutions of the committe, which were agreed to, and were as follows:

1. That the appointing places in the ſeveral counties, ridings, and diviſions, in this kingdom, for the firſt reception of expoſed and deſerted children, would be attended with many evil conſequences. 2. That the conveying children from the country to the hoſpital for expoſed and deſerted young children in London, is attended with many evil conſequences, and ought to be prevented.

The expedience of this general proviſion for deſerted children has been much debated without doors. Some ſuppoſe that it will be an incitement to incontinence, and an encouragement to indolence: that ſingle people will be leſs cautious how they multiply a ſpurious offſpring, and that married perſons of low condition will be leſs induſtrious to provide for their children, when they can have them maintained at the public charge. Theſe apprehenſions do not ſeem to be wholly without foundation. But on the other hand, if we conſider how little conſiderations of prudence avail againſt the ſtrength of lawleſs paſſion,

passion, we shall find reason to conclude that the number of illegitimate children will not be greatly increased by these means: And that such increase as may arise, will be owing chiefly to the numbers saved from destruction, who would otherwise have fallen victims to the necessity of their parents. This is an addition surely not to be regretted by any who are endued with sentiments of humanity. With respect to the children of indigent married people who may be obtruded upon the public, it is reasonable to think that the amount of those will be too few to become an object of concern. We cannot suppose that any married persons but such as are in the deepest distress, will avail themselves of this provision, and to such undoubtedly it ought to be extended. A slight intimacy with the human heart is sufficient to convince us, that mothers, otherwise totally abandoned, have yet such affection for their offspring, that they will not part with them till the last extremity: but rather chuse to bear that additional load to the weight of beggary, than ease themselves of the burden by parting with their children. Upon the whole, the provision in itself is highly requisite and expedient: How far it may be rendered ineffectual and even prejudicial, for want of being properly modelled and regulated, is a disquisition which would take too much of our room for examination.

On the 19th of January, Mr. Rowe from the Treasury, attended and presented to the House, an account of the application and disposal of the sum of 800,000 l. granted the sessions before, to enable his majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred for the year 1758.

Jan. 22. An address was ordered by the House to be presented to his majesty, by such of the members as were of the Privy council, to condole with his majesty on the death of his daughter the princess of Orange, which was accordingly done; the next day his majesty returned his thanks to the House.

On the 3d of February, Mr. Charlton reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty, the following resolution, which was read and agreed to: that the sum of 6,600,000 l. be raised by transferable annuities, after the rate of 3 *per cent. per ann.* and that an additional capital of 15 l. be added to every 100 l. advanced, which capital shall consist of 10 l. given in a lottery-ticket to each subscriber, and of 5 l. in like transferable annuities. The blanks and prizes of the lottery to be attended with the like annuities after the rate of 3 l. *per cent. per ann.* to commence from the 5th of January 1760: and that the sum of 6,600,000 l. together with the capital of 5 l. *per cent.* making in the whole 6,930,000 l. shall commence interest from July 5. 1759; be transferable at the bank of England, and charged upon a fund to be established this session of parliament, the sinking fund being a collateral security, and shall be redeemable by parliament, in the whole or in part, by sums not less than 500,000 l. at one time. That the lottery shall consist of tickets of 10 l. each, eight blanks to a prize, and those blanks to be of the value of 6 l. each. That every subscriber shall deposite 15 l. *per cent.* on such sums as he shall subscribe with the cashiers of the bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments on or before the times hereafter limited, *viz.* 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 1st of March; 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 30th of April; 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 31st of May; 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 28th of June; 15 l. *per cent.* on or before the 27th of July; 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 31st of Aug. 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 28th of Sept. and 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 26th of Octob. which several sums shall be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied only to the sums voted in this sessions. That any subscriber paying the whole, or any part of his subscription, previous to the days appointed for the payments, shall be allowed a discount of 3 l. *per cent.*

Pursuant to this resolution, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other gentlemen, were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill. Mean while, on the 1st of March, the House came to the following resolution, that the interest should commence from Jan 5. 1759. and that the payment of this additional half-year's interest should be charged upon the same fund as the annuities mentioned in the former resolution. On the 10th of March Mr. Charlton reported to the committee of the whole House, to whom was referred

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paſſion, we ſhall find reaſon to conclude that the number of illegitimate children will not be greatly increaſed by theſe means: And that ſuch increaſe as may ariſe, will be owing chiefly to the numbers ſaved from deſtruction, who would otherwiſe have fallen victims to the neceſſity of their parents. This is an addition ſurely not to be regretted by any who are endued with ſentiments of humanity. With reſpect to the children of indigent married people who may be obtruded upon the public, it is reaſonable to think that the amount of thoſe will betoo few to become an object of concern. We cannot ſuppoſe that any married perſons but ſuch as are in the deepeſt diſtreſs, will avail themſelves of this proviſion, and to ſuch undoubtedly it ought to be extended. A ſlight intimacy with the human heart is ſufficient to convince us, that mothers, otherwiſe totally abandoned, have yet ſuch affection for their offspring, that they will not part with them till the laſt extremity: but rather chuſe to bear that additional load to the weight of beggary, than eaſe themſelves of the burden by parting with their children. Upon the whole, the proviſion in itſelf is highly requiſite and expedient: How far it may be rendered ineffectual and even prejudicial, for want of being properly modelled and regulated, is a diſquiſition which would take too much of our room for examination.

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Jan. 22. An addreſs was ordered by the Houſe to be preſented to his majeſty, by ſuch of the members as were of the Privy council, to condole with his majeſty on the death of his daughter the princeſs of Orange, which was accordingly done; the next day his majeſty returned his thanks to the Houſe.

On the 3d of February, Mr. Charlton reported from the committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it was referred to conſider of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, the following reſolution, which was read and agreed to: that the ſum of 6,600,000 l. be raiſed by transferable annuities, after the rate of 3 *per cent. per ann.* and that an additional capital of 15 l. be added to every 100 l. advanced, which capital ſhall conſiſt of 10 l. given in a lottery-ticket to each ſubſcriber, and of 5 l. in like transferable annuities. The blanks and prizes of the lottery to be attended with the like annuities after the rate of 3 l. *per cent. per ann.* to commence from the 5th of January 1760: and that the ſum of 6,600,000 l. together with the capital of 5 l. *per cent.* making in the whole 6,930,000 l. ſhall commence intereſt from July 5. 1759; be transferable at the bank of England, and charged upon a fund to be eſtabliſhed this ſeſſion of parliament, the ſinking fund being a collateral ſecurity, and ſhall be redeemable by parliament, in the whole or in part, by ſums not leſs than 500,000 l. at one time. That the lottery ſhall conſiſt of tickets of 10 l. each, eight blanks to a prize, and thoſe blanks to be of the value of 6 l. each. That every ſubſcriber ſhall depoſite 15 l. *per cent.* on ſuch ſums as he ſhall ſubſcribe with the caſhiers of the bank of England, as a ſecurity for his making the future payments on or before the times hereafter limited, *viz.* 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 1ſt of March; 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 30th of April; 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 31ſt of May; 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 28th of June; 15 l. *per cent.* on or before the 27th of July; 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 31ſt of Aug. 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 28th of Sept. and 10 l. *per cent.* on or before the 26th of Octob. which ſeveral ſums ſhall be paid into the receipt of his majeſty's exchequer, to be applied only to the ſums voted in this ſeſſions. That any ſubſcriber paying the whole, or any part of his ſubſcription, previous to the days appointed for the payments, ſhall be allowed a diſcount of 3 l. *per cent.*

Purſuant to this reſolution, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other gentlemen, were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill. Mean while, on the 1ſt of March, the Houſe came to the following reſolution, that the intereſt ſhould commence from Jan 5. 1759. and that the payment of this additional half-year's intereſt ſhould be charged upon the ſame fund as the annuities mentioned in the former reſolution. On the 10th of March Mr. Charlton reported to the committee of the whole Houſe, to whom was referred

referred the consideration of ways and means for raising the supply, the following resolutions, which were agreed to:

1. That a subsidy of poundage of 12d. in the pound, be laid on all tobacco, foreign linens, sugar, and other grocery, East-India goods, foreign brandy, and spirits, and paper imported into this kingdom.

2. That an additional inland duty of 1s. *per* pound weight, be laid on coffee, and 9d. on chocolate.

On the 22d of March the bill was presented, and read a first time; a day or two after it was read a second time; and on the 27th the committee were instructed to allow the universities a drawback of the duties on paper: on the 29th it was read a third time and passed the House; soon after it passed the House of Lords, and on the 5th of April it received the royal assent, together with the lottery-bill, both being included in the same act, the lottery and annuities being charged on these additional duties.

On the 4th of February a motion was made, that leave might be given to bring in a bill for the free importation of cattle from Ireland for a time to be limited, when after reading the preamble of an act made in 18. Charles II. against importing cattle from Ireland, and other parts, Mr. Nugent and other gentlemen were ordered to prepare and bring in the bill. Two days after, the bill was read a first time, and ordered a second reading. But on the 23d many petitions from different parts of Scotland were presented to the house, representing that the importation of black cattle from Ireland would be attended with several bad consequences, and expressing hopes that it would not be allowed to pass, without their being permitted to be heard by their council, to explain the destructive and ruinous effects that would attend the passing such a bill. These petitions were ordered to lie upon the table till the second reading of the bill, when the petitioners were to be heard by their council. On the 25th, several other petitions from Scotland were presented to the same effect, and one from the Isle of Anglesey in North-Wales, which last alledged, that, if the above bill should pass into a law, it would be attended with bad consequences, not only to the petitioners, but to the general landed interest of the kingdom. Two days after, other petitions were presented from Scotland, but no council attending, the bill was read a second time, and a motion was made that it might be committed; but a debate arising, a motion was made that the consideration of the bill should be adjourned for three weeks, which passed in the negative, and it was committed to a committee of the whole House. On the first of March a petition from Sutherland was presented against the bill. The next day a motion was made, and the question being put, that it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision in the bill, for the free importation of horses from Ireland; and also for the importation of swine; both these passed in the negative; and all the petitions against the bill were referred to the committee. On the 12th of March another petition was presented from the county of Ross; but notwithstanding such extraordinary opposition, it passed the House of Commons the next day; and meeting with the same success in the House of Lords, on the 5th of April it received the royal assent.

It is observable that when the bill against the importation of Irish cattle, was passed in Charles II's time, it met with uncommon opposition. The promoters of it urged, that the kingdom sustained great damage by the importation of such quantities of Irish cattle, which were bred there for nothing, and transported for little, that they might well undersell all the cattle here; and from hence the breed of cattle in the kingdom was totally given over, and thereby the land would yield no rent proportionable to what it had ever done. On the other hand, many members represented that their counties had no land bad enough to breed; but that their great traffic consisted in buying lean cattle, and making them fat, by which means they paid their rent; and that if the bringing over Irish cattle should be restrained, their counties must be undone. The privy council of Ireland likewise, in their remonstrance against this bill, set forth, that there were more than one hundred thousand persons in that kingdom, who had nothing else to live upon but their droves of cattle, out of which they sent as many as they could spare to England, twice a year, which enabled them to pay their rents, and return such goods and merchandize

dize from thence as the kingdom stood in need of; for no money was returned in specie upon that commerce. They represented further, that if the restriction took place, the kingdom must be ruined, and a new rebellion would probably ensue. It is to be remembered that the prohibition in the bill was made to extend to Scotland as well as Ireland. And, in the course of the debates, it was argued, that the large counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, and other provinces, would lose as much by the passing of this act, as the northern or any other counties would gain by it. That those two kingdoms might with the same justice press his Majesty's concurrence, that they might have no trade with England, which would bring more damage to England by much, than it would gain by this act of restraint. These arguments made no other impression, than that the House were thereby persuaded to leave Scotland out of the bill. The King however was extremely averse to the bill: and when it came to the Peers, great heats and animosities arose in that house. The Duke of Buckingham and Lord Ashley were strenuous supporters of it: and the former one day took occasion to observe, 'that whoever was against that bill, had either an Irish interest, or an Irish understanding;' which so much offended Lord Ossory, eldest son to the Duke of Ormond, that he gave the Duke a challenge; but their meeting being prevented by mistake, the affair took wind, and the House interposed.—The Lords at length agreed to some amendments, and were desirous of complimenting his Majesty with a dispensing clause. This, however, was violently opposed, and it was urged, 'that it was the same thing to be without the bill, and not to provide against the King's dispensing with the not obeying it, whose inclinations were well known in this particular.' In the end the Lords returned the bill with several amendments and alterations, which the Commons rejected, and voted with great passion, that they would adhere to their own bill without departing from a word of it, except with reference to Scotland, from which they had receded. Upon this unusual return, the House of Peers voted, 'that they too would adhere.' But the ministry thinking it necessary to give way to the Commons, they engaged the King's assent, and by the help of a little state-craft, some men's resolutions were altered, others were prevailed on to withdraw and be absent when the bill should again be discussed; so that by such contrivance it was at last carried with great opposition, and against the protestation of many of the Lords. It was remarked while the bill was in agitation, that the Scots were very indifferent whether the prohibition was extended to them or not, and they affected not to value the commerce: But now we find that they are not content with carrying on this trade themselves, but would exclude Ireland from the like benefit. *Gr. Mag.*

On Friday the 9th of February it was resolved, that the duties then payable on the importation of tallow from Ireland, should cease for a limited time: and Mr. Rigby, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Jarret Smith, were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill, in pursuance of the above resolution. On the 23d the bill was presented by Mr. Rigby to the House; when Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his Majesty's command, acquainted the House, that the King, as far as his interest was concerned in this bill, gave his consent that the House should do as they thought proper. The bill was then read, and three days after committed to a committee of the whole House. It was afterwards read a second time, and on the 13th of March ordered to be ingrossed. It was soon after read a third time, and passed; and being sent up to the House of Lords, they agreed to the bill without any amendment; and on the 5th of April it received the royal assent.

On the 13th of February, the House received a petition from the prisoners in the Poultry Compter, in behalf of themselves, and many thousands in the same unhappy situation, complaining of their distress, and praying relief. On the 19th the like petitions were presented from the King's-Bench and the Fleet; and on the 27th from Newgate, the New Goal in the county of Surry, and the Marshalsea prison; when Mr. Thornton, Mr. Olmius, Mr. Cornwall, and the Lord Mayor of London, were ordered to prepare and bring in a bill for the relief of insolvent debtors. On the 6th of March it was resolved, that the act for the relief of debtors with respect to the imprisonment of their persons, which was near expiring, was fit to be continued; and that it be an instruction to the gentlemen who were to bring in the bill, that they make provision for reducing into one act of parliament the several provisions relating to the relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons. On the 10th, petitions were presented from the several goals of Yarmouth, Stafford, and Lancaster; and afterwards from many other goals. On the 2d of April, the

the bill was presented to the House, and read the first time; on the 10th it was ordered to be printed, and on the 12th, it was read a second time, when a motion was made that the bill be committed; and a debate arising in the House, it was adjourned for some days. On the 23d of April it was again read and committed; and on the 30th it was ordered, that it be an instruction to the committee to whom the bill was referred, that they have power to receive a clause, or clauses, to oblige debtors charged in execution for any debt not exceeding a certain sum, to discover, on oath, their effects, and to make them over for the benefit of their creditors. On the 7th of May, several amendments were read, and agreed to by the House; and on the 9th, the bill was read a third time and passed. It soon after passed the House of Lords; and at the end of the sessions received the royal assent.

A bill for these useful purposes has been much wanted. Two mischiefs have long since subsisted with respect to debtors, which have been a disgrace to our laws. One, that persons confined for debt, exceeding a certain sum, have no method of procuring their liberty, though they are willing to resign their all. The other, which is of a contrary nature, that confined debtors who are able to satisfy their creditors, do nevertheless find methods to elude payment, and chuse rather to spend their substance within the purlieus of a prison, than apply it to the discharge of their just debts. It is to be hoped that these shameful inconveniencies are remedied by the above act; though it must be confessed that from the title of it, it does not appear to be so full and comprehensive as the nature of the case seems to require. In the clause to oblige debtors to discover their effects on oath, and make them over for the benefit of their creditors, there is a limitation of a certain sum. But why should any sum be limited? Why should not debtors to the amount of ten thousand pounds, be forced to comply with the principles of justice and equity, as well as those who owe as many hundreds? It is very easy to conceive reasons for this restriction as to the sum, but very difficult to assign any which are fair, just and equitable. We know that great delinquents, are therefore often secure from punishment; and must great debtors too plead the enormity of the sums they owe, as an exemption from payment? Such a regulation may be very convenient for some people, who, were they to discover their effects on oath, and consign them to their creditors, would find themselves disqualified from appearing in some places, which they fill at the expence of those creditors: but it does not appear to be so well calculated to promote those extensive purposes of equal justice and general expedience, as the framers of it no doubt intended to advance and establish. There is however great judgment in the instruction, recommending the reduction of the several provisions relating to debtors, into an act of parliament. It has been often complained that our statute laws are so scattered up and down, and the subjects of them so confounded with each other, that to gain a competent knowledge of them is a matter of almost endless labour and perplexity. Therefore it would be a most acceptable service to the public, if they were properly classed, and all laws relating to the same matter, reduced into one act of parliament.

On the 15th of February a petition from several bankrupts, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and others in their unhappy situation, was presented to the house, alledging, that the petitioners, and many others, having strictly conformed to the laws made concerning bankrupts, by a surrender of their all for the benefit of their creditors, have, nevertheless, been refused their certificates, without any probability of relief, as the law now stands; and that by such refusal, several of the said bankrupts have been obliged to abscond, whilst others have been thrown into prison; and that these unhappy sufferers are under the particular hardship of being incapable of receiving any benefit from the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the power vested in creditors of refusing certificates to their bankrupts, was, as the petitioners conceived, upon a presumption, that such power would be tenderly and but seldom exercised, and only in notorious cases; but the great increase of bankrupts within two years past, and the small number of those who had obtained their certificates, made it more than probable that the power had been exercised for cruel and unjust purposes, contrary to the meaning and intention of the legislature: and as most of the petitioners, and their fellow sufferers, must inevitably and speedily perish, unless timely relieved by the interposition of parliament; they therefore prayed the House to take their case into consideration, and to grant them re-

lief thereiu. On the 11th of March, a committee was appointed to conſider of the laws relating to bankrupts, with power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records; and the above petition was referred to the ſaid committee. On the 9th of April it was ordered, that the marſhal of the King's-bench ſhould the next day bring in ſafe cuſtody Capt. George Walker, then confined in that priſon, to the committee, and alſo at any other time when it ſhould be required. On June 2. which was the laſt day of the ſeſſions, it was reſolved, That ſome amendments may be made to the laws relating to bankrupts, to the advantage of the creditors, and the caſe of the bankrupts; and therefore a bill will probably be prepared for that purpoſe in the next ſeſſions.

A law for this purpoſe was never more neceſſary than at preſent. Bankruptcy ſeems to be the vice of the times. It is no longer attended with the ignominy with which it uſed to be ſtigmatized. The man who has loſt his credit does not loſe his confidence. He looks at his creditors without confuſion, and appears in public without concern. Though, as a bankrupt, he is ſuppoſed to deliver up his all, yet he preſently convinces the world that he is no beggar; and generally makes a better appearance with the wreck of his fortune, than he was able to do when firſt freighted. In ſhort, he has no ſooner obtained his certificate, than his manner of living certifies to the world, that his bankruptcy has been of leaſt detriment to himſelf. The ſcenes of perjury and iniquity in theſe caſes are too ſhocking to dwell upon: and though death is the puniſhment of fraud, yet we find that the terror of it is not effectual againſt the artifices of knavery, but only warns offenders to be more ſecret. It muſt be obſerved, however, that the many inſtances of fraudulent bankruptcies aggravate the miſery of the unfortunate debtor, who fails through neceſſity and unavoidable loſſes. Let him be ever ſo juſt, and honeſtly diſpoſed to give all the ſatisfaction in his power, yet the examples of notorious fraud in others render him ſuſpected, and harden the hearts of his creditors againſt him. Thus many, who were intitled to the greateſt indulgence from their creditors, have been refuſed their certificates, from a principle of undiſtinguiſhing rigour.

On the 23d of February, Mr. Earle preſented to the Houſe, purſuant to an addreſs before made to his majeſty, an account of what had been done ſince the 23d of January 1758, towards ſecuring the harbour of Milford, and towards providing a temporary defence for the ſhips lying in that harbour; together with the report and eſtimate of Col. William Skinner, chief engineer for fortifying the interior parts of Milford-haven. On the 9th of April, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majeſty's command, acquainted the Houſe, that the King recommended to them a proviſion towards fortifying and ſecuring the harbour of Milford; when the report and eſtimate made by Col. Skinner, with the accounts of what had been already done, were referred to a committee of the whole Houſe, which ſoon came to ſeveral reſolutions; and on the next day it was reſolved (as we have already mentioned in the account we have given of the ſupplies), that 10,000 l. be granted to his majeſty for fortifying and ſecuring that harbour. On the 24th, a bill was ordered to be brought in, purſuant to that reſolution; and on the 27th it was read the firſt time. On the 4th of May, the bill, with ſome amendments, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be ingroſſed; and on the 7th of May it was paſſed. It ſoon after went through the Houſe of Lords, and at the end of the ſeſſions received the royal aſſent.

At the time when the Dutch, forgetting their numberleſs obligations to this nation, were carrying on the French trade, and, under the pretence of neutrality, ſupplying the plantations with ſtores and all kinds of neceſſaries; ſeveral of the Engliſh had ſo little regard for their country, and were ſo unworthy of the name of Britons, that from the mean and narrow views of ſelf-intereſt, they loaded their ſhips with French cloth for the ſupply of the Levant trade. This juſtly raiſed the indignation of the Houſe of Commons, and of the nation in general: and therefore on the 22d of February leave was given to bring in a bill for the better preventing the importation of the woollen manufactures of France into any of the ports in the Levant ſea, by, or on behalf of any of his majeſty's ſubjects, and Mr. Townſhend, Mr. Chancellor of the exchequer, and ſeveral other gentlemen, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. On March 13. Mr.

25. Mr. Townshend presented the bill, which was read, and ordered a second reading. On the 19th, the House being informed that the above bill was not properly prepared, ordered it to be withdrawn, and another prepared in its room. On the 2d of April, a more proper bill was read and ordered to be printed; and on the 15th of May the bill was considered in a committee of the whole House; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resuming the chair, Mr. Berkeley reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill, and made several amendments. On the 17th, the bill with the amendments was read, and ordered to be engrossed, and on the 21st it passed the House of Commons. It soon after passed the House of Peers, and received the royal assent.

One would scarce think it possible, that any members of a community could be so lost to all sense of public honour and common welfare, as to forward the interest of their country's enemies for sordid and selfish views of temporary gain. As it is too evident however that such base wretches harbour among us, the national resentment, on their discovery, cannot be too much applauded, or the wisdom and vigilance of the legislature too highly extolled, in framing such a speedy remedy for preventing the progress of their vile and unnatural practices.

On the 3d of March, the House resolved, that so much of the act made in this session of parliament, intitled, 'An act to continue for a further time the prohibition of the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, &c.' as relates to the prohibition of the exportation of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, ought to be abridged and shortened, and the exportation of the said commodities to be allowed under proper regulations. Mr. Attorney-general, Mr. Solicitor-general, and several other gentlemen were ordered to bring in a bill in consequence of the above resolution. On the 8th it was brought in, and read a first time; the next day it was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House. On the 13th several amendments were made, and the bill ordered to be ingrossed. The following day it was read a third time, and passed; and by the concurrence of the Lords, and the royal assent, given on the 23d of the same month, passed into a law.

On the 5th of March a committee was appointed to enquire what laws were expired, or near expiring, and to report their opinion to the House. The next day Mr. Alderman Dickinson reported from the committee several resolutions, from some of which were formed the following complex bill, which was presented to the House on the 20th of April; 'A bill to continue several laws 'therein mentioned, relating to allowing 'a drawback of the duties upon the exportation of copper bars imported, to 'the encouragement of the silk manufactures, and for taking off several duties 'on merchandizes exported, and reducing 'other duties to the premium upon masts, 'yards, bowsprits, tar, pitch, and turpentine; to encouraging the growth of 'coffee in his majesty's plantations in America, and to the securing the duties 'upon foreign made sail-cloth, and charging foreign made sails with a duty; and 'for enlarging the time for payment of 'the duties omitted to be paid on the indentures of clerks and apprentices, or 'servants; and for making affidavits of 'the execution or contracts of clerks to 'attornies or sollicitors, and filing thereof.' This bill was then read a first time, and ordered a second reading. On May the 2d, it was ordered to be an instruction to the committee to whom the bill was referred, that they have power to continue a proviso in an act made the 25th year of the reign of his present majesty, that no bounty shall be paid on any tar, unless each barrel shall contain 31½ gallons; the officer to survey such barrel when filled with tar. This bill, with amendments, was read a second time, and ordered to be ingrossed; and on the 8th, it passed the House, and meeting with the concurrence of the Lords, received the royal assent.

[*To be continued.*]

Memoirs of M. Maubert, author of the Netherland Gazette. [399.]

THE courts which Maubert was to serve at London, preferably to all others, were those of France and Saxony. A pecuniary reward, proportioned to his services, was all he had to expect from the first; but with regard to the second, he hoped to recover Count Brühl's good

good graces, and to be recalled to Saxony to hold a poſt not more lucrative than honourable.

Such were the projects of this adventurer, when he arrived at London about the end of the year 1755. The Engliſh have ever been the dupes of their facility to receive foreigners, whatever they be, without enquiring into the motives of their coming over. Dangerous men are ſuffered to approach the great, and enter into affairs, merely becauſe they are not known. As ſoon as they are known, they are found to be traitors: They are puniſhed: but the precautions dictated by prudence to be taken for the future are neglected, and every day the ſame inconveniencies are repeated. Maubert gave himſelf out for a man of letters, who came to England merely to compoſe his *Hiſtoire Politique du Siecle* without conſtraint in a free country. This was ſet forth in the propoſals for this work, which he delivered to all the nobility: and the truth of it was never queſtioned. Several perſons of diſtinction admitted him to great familiarity, made him one in all their parties of pleaſure, and received him in their cloſets. If ſtate affairs were talked of, none were more zealous for the proſperity of the nation than Maubert: did the company cenſure the miniſter, Maubert joined them; did another praiſe the miniſter, Maubert joined them too. By this ſtratagem he gained the confidence of ſeveral M's. of P. He even gained the confidence of a M.—Could any thing be more happy for a ſpy? But though every thing concurred to favour his deſign, he was under a neceſſity of keeping it as ſecret as poſſible. A ſingle man, without connexion, who ſtrolls from kingdom to kingdom, without any fixed habitation, or calling, is always ſuſpected. Chance favoured him in this likewiſe. He met one day, as he was going to dine with a nobleman, the bookiſh Frenchman with whom he had made acquaintance in Switzerland, and from whom, by the bye, he had received conſiderable ſervices. 'My dear friend,' ſaid Maubert, 'I did not know that you were in 'this country: I am extremely glade to ſee you: 'but whence comes this dreſs; are you turned 'clergyman? I am, ſaid the Frenchman; be'cauſe that way of life ſuits me beſt. But how 'go your affairs? Are they in a better way than 'in Switzerland?' Maubert when he firſt became acquainted with this Frenchman at Lauſanne, had been forced to borrow a ſhirt of him. He told him, that he was now in a condition to live independent, and to return the ſervices he had received from him; but as the ſtreet was not a proper place to talk in, he would put off dining with Lord B. till another day, and go home with him; 'for I ſuppoſe (added he) that 'you have got a houſe and wife.' The latter replied that he had both.

Maubert told his friend, in pretended confidence, that he had had money left to him, which with a penſion he had obtained of his brother, and another which was paid him by the Margrave of Baden-Dourlach, enabled him to live at London in affluence; that he could ſerve him; but that, for this end, they muſt live together: to which the other agreed. Maubert immediately wrote to all his correſpondents that he lived with a miniſter of the Church of England. He naturally concluded that he ſhould be leſs ſuſpected by lodging with a clergyman.

Three months paſſed without the clergyman's ſuſpecting any thing. Maubert, ſhut up in his cloſet, had time to write what he pleaſed. The more to deceive his landlord, he read to him from time to time part of his *Hiſtoire Politique*; for which he ſaid he was obliged to hold correſpondence with ſeveral perſons abroad; which coſt him a conſiderable ſum. This made the clergyman draw no inference from his receiving as many letters as a ſecretary of legation: But one letter unravelled the whole myſtery: The writer had put the clergyman's name only, and not Maubert's, in the direction. On opening it, the clergyman was not more ſurpriſed at ſeeing it without a name or date, than with the contents. The writer 'thanked him for the goodneſs of 'the commodities he had ſent; recommended 'to him to be careful of his numbers, and not 'to truſt to the common run of traders; and to 'penetrate into the moſt eminent compting-'houſes.' The reſt was a ſtring of cyphers which he could make nothing of. He imagined it was writ by ſome body who wanted to make a jeſt of him, and threw the letter into the fire, regretting the money he paid for the poſtage. A few minutes after, Maubert came in quite out of breath, and aſked if there was no letter for him. He was anſwered in the negative; and the clergyman was going to tell him the ſtory of his letter; but Maubert put himſelf in a paſſion, and reproached the other with keeping up his letters; for he was ſure of having one that day. The paſſion Maubert was in, and his deſpair on receiving no letter, ſtruck the clergyman; a multitude of reflections crouded upon his mind. He reſolved to get hold of another letter, which might amount to a full conviction: but Maubert was too cunning for him; he took care to be always at home when a mail came in, to receive his letters from the poſt-man; and he carried his own letters himſelf to different receiving-houſes. The clergyman, however, dropt a hint that he was not ignorant what ſort of buſineſs the other carried on. Maubert reproached him for entertaining ſuch injurious ſuſpicions. The clergyman had at this time a demand on Maubert for upwards of 60 l. for money lent him, and for lodgings, *&c.* By turning him out abruptly, he would have run a riſk of loſing this ſum: He reſolved to temporiſe a little; and often aſked him for money; but in vain. At length, finding there was little likelihood of getting any, and fearing that he might be ſuſpected as his accomplice, he

turned him out; and went and communicated his ſuſpicions to thoſe whom it concerned; but as he could produce no proofs, it had no effect.

Maubert applied to another clergyman, a proſelyte from the church of Rome, a man of a moderate capacity, but of unſuſpected probity. Having a large family, and a ſlender income, this man was ſoon dazzled by Maubert's magnificent promiſes. He took a better houſe, furniſhed it handſomely on credit, and received his new lodger with joy. Maubert now applied more cloſely than ever to his *Hiſtoire Politique*. He had received a numerous ſubſcription. Lord B. had made him a preſent of 100 l to begin the impreſſion: this money he had ſpent in his pleaſures; and his ſubſcribers began to be impatient for their books: he therefore got his landlord to recommend to him a ſtationer, of whom he took paper in his landlord's name, to the amount of 70 l. which he promiſed to pay in ſix months, at different payments. His firſt volume came abroad.

Mean while the clergyman, with whom he had firſt lodged, diſcovered that he had been robbed by Maubert. He miſſed ſeveral things, tho' of no great value indeed; but with them he had taken ſome manuſcripts, which he was told Maubert was new-modelling, with a deſign to print them; and he was daily dunned for debts which Maubert had contracted in his name: he therefore determined to arreſt him. Maubert getting notice of his deſign, returned his manuſcript, aſſuring him that he had taken it only to tranſcribe it fair, and correct it; and that he had kept no copy of it; that as for the debts, he would diſcharge them. The clergyman dropt his intended proſecution: But Maubert went to Mr. Fielding, and ſwore he had been robbed by a clergyman with whom he had lodged; ſupporting his affidavit by thoſe of two other fellows. Mr. Fielding granted a warrant. The clergyman abſconded to avoid the infamy and horror of a goal; and afterwards took the deſperate reſolution to go to the Indies, where he now is, being totally unable to pay the debts his perfidious friend had contracted in his name. Maubert's motive to deſtroy this man, was an apprehenſion that he might inform the government of the nature of his correſpondence.

Maubert had contracted conſiderable debts, both in his own name and in that of ſeveral others. He took up jewels upon credit, and afterwards pawned them; in this way he ruined Mr. S. a gentleman belonging to a foreign ambaſſador. He did the ſame with regard to ſilks, linen, watches, &c. He owed a conſiderable ſum to an Upholſterer for furniſhing two apartments for two miſtreſſes. He was dunned by his Taylor, his Wine-merchant, his Printer, all of whom threatned to arreſt him. This with the fear of being diſcovered for a ſpy, led him to very ſerious reflections.

He had the aſſurance to offer Lord H. his ſervices againſt France. He explained to him how he could get thither; he ſaid, a tour of two months would furniſh him with advices of the laſt importance: that as he knew the French coaſt, he could eaſily make the tour of it; and bring back exact plans of all the harbours and towns; and would do his utmoſt to procure the ſecrets of the Cabinet of Verſailles. His offer was accepted, a handſome ſum was given him, and he was promiſed an ample recompence. Inſtead of going to France, where as a monk and a deſerter he durſt not ſet foot, he went to the Hague: here he ſtaid ſix weeks, and drew up a memorial, which he took care to fill with facts that he maintained to be ſtrictly true, though not even probable.

This memorial did not employ his whole time at the Hague. He viſited, by turns, the miniſters of France, England, and Auſtria, and accommodated himſelf to each. After two months abſence he returned to London, and having made a report of his commiſſion, received another large ſum: but inſtead of paying his debts with it, he took a lodging within the verge of the court, and never ſtirred abroad but by night. Two friends he had made at his firſt coming to England, one an Italian, the other an Iriſhman, were the only perſons he ſaw; and theſe executed his commiſſions, and aſſiſted him in his frauds. They were the ſame who attended him to Mr. Fielding's and ſwore againſt the clergyman. The Italian was one who had been forced to leave Berlin for ſtealing the gold fringe from the pulpit-cloth in the chapel at Potzdam.

Such was his ſituation, when information was given to the miniſtry, that the man who had introduced himſelf into many families of diſtinction, and had been patronized by members of Parliament, was a dangerous fellow, employed by the enemies of the nation, to whom, as far as was in his power, he ſold the ſtate; and while he paſſed for an author only, was in fact a ſpy. Two of his letters, which had been ſtopt at the Poſt-office, were produced. The miniſtry had ſome of his writing, ſo that no objection lay to the proof.

Before the Secretary of State's warrant for apprehending him was ſigned, the noble Lord who had employed him to ſurvey the coaſts of France, ſent for him, and after reproaching him for his ingratitude and treachery, which merited the higheſt puniſhment, gave him a purſe of guineas, and ordered him to leave the kingdom that inſtant, if he would avoid a gibbet.

Maubert went to Holland in a fiſhing-boat, leaving debts in England to the amount of near 800 l. Of all his creditors none got any thing, but the ſtationer, who arreſted the clergyman whoſe name Maubert had made uſe of. The poor man got bail, and gave notes for the money; but ſenſible that he could never pay them, in order

order to avoid perpetual impriſonment, he went over to Holland, where he and his family are now in the greateſt diſtreſs.

Maubert landing at Rotterdam, went directly to the Hague, and waited on the envoys of ſeveral courts for whom he had run ſuch riſks, to magnify his ſervices. He forgot that tho' treaſon is often agreeable, the traitor is always deteſtable. One of them adviſed him to publiſh ſomething to make himſelf known; and perhaps ſome one would employ him. He propoſed a ſecond volume of his *Hiſtoire Politique;* but before he began it, in order to be revenged of the treatment he had met with from the Engliſh miniſtry, he publiſhed a libel againſt the nation, intitled, *Le Pitt & le Contra-Pitt.* After this he took a journey into Germany; but returned without having done any thing eſſential, except changing his religion once more. Being told that his libel againſt England made a noiſe, he ſat down and compoſed one againſt the King of Pruſſia, under the title of *Ephraim juſtifié,* arraigning that Prince's behaviour to Saxony. This production was followed by another, not leſs infamous, *A letter* ſuppoſed to be *written by the Prince Royal of Pruſſia, on his death-bed, to the King his brother.* Complaint being made of theſe two pieces by the Pruſſian miniſter, the States-General ordered Maubert to leave the Hague in twenty-four hours, and the Seven Provinces in three days. He bid the ſerjeant who intimated this notice, 'tell thoſe who ſent him, that he 'was in a free country, which all the magiſtrates 'of the Seven Provinces ſhould not make him 'quit.' This anſwer being reported to the magiſtrates, an exempt with four ſerjeants were ſent to order him to depart that inſtant. He wanted to make reſiſtance; but they dragged him out of his apartment by the neck, without giving him time to take any thing with him; and thus attended he paſſed thro' the Hague at noon. He was conducted to Rotterdam, and there put into a vehicle which carried him to Moerdyck. Here the ſerjeants left him, with orders never to ſet foot again on the territories of the Republic.

Maubert ſhaped his courſe to Bruſſels. In paſſing through Antwerp, he met a merchant of the Hague, to whom he owed 400 florins: he took no notice to him of his manner of leaving Holland, but ſaid he ſhould return in a fortnight: on which, the merchant, who before had determined to arreſt him, ſuffered him to paſs. On his arrival at Bruſſels, he hoped that the Empreſs-Queen's miniſter would recompenſe him for what he had ſuffered by the Pruſſian miniſter: but the Count de Coblentzel refuſed to take him under his protection: he gave him, however, ſome money, and bid him ſeek his fortune elſewhere. The envoy of Liege was not ſo delicate: he gave him a moſt gracious reception: and hearing how he had been received by the Empreſs-Queen's miniſter, told him Bruſſels was not a place for him, but that he might write with all ſafety at Liege. To Liege he came accordingly, having raiſed a little money at Bruſſels, and obtained letters of recommendation from the envoy. Here he reſides at preſent [when this account was written], aſſuming the title of Baron de Maubert. As he cannot revenge himſelf on the States-General, he hath vented the moſt abſurd abuſe of M. Hellen, on whoſe application he was baniſhed Holland.

P. S. I juſt now hear the Baron de Maubert is turned Gazette-writer, having obtained the patent of the Bruſſels Gazette. This employment is certainly more ſuitable to him, than that of an Hiſtorian; he cannot fail to ſhine among his brother-gazetteers: if facts be wanting, none is more capable of inventing them. All his writings, collected into ſeveral volumes, will doubtleſs deſcend to poſterity, as the moſt faithful monuments to lead to the knowledge of the preſent century. L. C.

A Letter to the King of PRUSSIA, *from the famous M. de* Maupertuis, *on the progreſs of the ſciences.* [407]

Of the North paſſage.

AFter finding out the Terra Auſtralis, another diſcovery quite oppoſite would remain to be made in the northern ſeas; namely, that of a ſhorter paſſage to the Indies, than by doubling the ſouthern points of Africa or America. The Engliſh, Dutch and Danes, have often attempted the diſcovery of this paſſage, of which the utility is very manifeſt, but the poſſibility problematical. This paſſage has been ſought by the north-eaſt and north-weſt, but never found: theſe attempts, however, though of no uſe to thoſe that made them, will be of great ſervice to thoſe who ſhall proſecute the diſcovery: they ſhew that if there be a paſſage by either of thoſe ways, it muſt be extremely difficult; as it lies through ſtraits that in thoſe northern ſeas are almoſt always ſhut up with ice.

The concluſion, to which all who have been in queſt of this paſſage, have come to, is, that it muſt be attempted due North. For fear of the extreme cold, if they ſteered too near the Pole, the navigators did not ſtand off far enough from the land; and always found the ſeas ſhut up with ice. Whether it was that the

places

places where they wanted to paſs were gulphs only, or whether they were really ſtraits, it is a kind of paradox to ſay, that they would have found leſs ice, and a milder climate nearer the pole: but, beſides the relations which aſſure us that ſome Dutchmen, who were driven very near the Pole, found an open and a calm ſea, and a temperate air, natural hiſtory and aſtronomy make the fact credible. If the polar religion conſiſts of a vaſt ocean, we ſhould certainly find leſs ice in it, than in places farther ſouth, where the ſea is hemmed in by land; and the continuance of the ſun in the horizon for ſix months, muſt occaſion a greater heat than is loſt by the ſmallneſs of the meridian altitude.

I therefore think that this paſſage muſt be attempted by the Pole itſelf. And at the ſame time that we might hope to make a very uſeful diſcovery for trade, it would be a very curious one towards gaining a better knowledge of the globe, to learn whether the point, round which it turns, be on the land or in the ſea; to obſerve the phænomena of the loadſtone at the ſource whence they ſeem to proceed; and to determine whether the *auroræ borealeſ* are cauſed by luminous matter iſſuing from the pole, or, at leaſt, whether the pole be always covered with the matter of theſe *auroræ*.

I ſhall not at preſent take notice of the difficulties attending this voyage. The aſſiſtance which the pilot derives from his art, will diminiſh in proportion as the veſſel approaches the pole, and much of it will ceaſe at the pole itſelf. This fatal point might therefore be avoided: but if the veſſel ſhould come to it, ſhe muſt be ſuffered to drive, till ſhe be at ſuch a diſtance, that the rules of navigation may again be made uſe of. I ſhall not enlarge on this head: what I purpoſe, is only to give a hint of ſuch diſcoveries as I thought of moſt importance. It will be time enough when your majeſty has determined which to proſecute, to concert the moſt proper methods for that end. But if ſome great prince would ſend out two or three ſhips every year on ſuch enterprizes, the expence would be inconſiderable to and, beſides the advantages reſulting from their ſucceſs, they would be of great ſervice in training up expert captains and pilots for all the events of any voyage; and it is ſcarce poſſible, but that, among ſo many things that remain unknown on our globe, we ſhould attain to ſome very important diſcovery.

Obſervations on the variation of the Needle.

When we reflect on the uſe that hath been made of the direction of the needle to the pole, we cannot help concluding, that this wonderful property was given it to guide the mariner. But as this property, of which we have but an imperfect knowledge, is at preſent of ſuch ſervice; it is highly probable that, from a full acquaintance with it, ſtill farther advantages would reſult.

The general direction of the needle towards the pole, teaches us how to ſteer our courſe; but the deviations from this direction, which are undoubtedly ſubjected to ſome law, hitherto little known, will probably afford new methods reſerved by nature, for the mariner's aſſiſtance in finding out in what point of the globe he is.

Some years ago his Britannic Majeſty ſent out Mr. Halley in a veſſel intended for the improvement of maritime knowledge. After a cruize in both hemiſpheres, this great aſtronomer traced a line upon the globe, in which all the touched needles would point due North, and their declinations increaſe in proportion to their diſtance from it. Such a line well aſcertained, would in a great meaſure ſupply what is ſtill wanting for the knowledge of the longitude at ſea: for, by obſerving the declination of the needle in any place, it would be eaſy to determine how far it lay to the Eaſt or Weſt of any particular meridian.

Other Geographers have been of opinion, that Mr. Halley's line was not the only one on the globe, and that ſome others had the ſame advantage.

As the declination of the loadſtone varies in the ſame place, theſe lines which have no declination, cannot be always found in the ſame poſition: but if, as is highly probable, their motion be regular, and

and we could attain the knowledge of it, their utility would ſtill be the ſame. It muſt be owned, that what Mr. Halley hath ſaid, doth not amount to full evidence: but is it to be expected that ſuch great enterprizes can be compleated at the firſt attempt? or, can we beſtow too much pains to accompliſh a diſcovery of ſo high importance?

It cannot therefore be recommended too warmly to mariners, where-ever they are able, to make the moſt exact obſervations on the declination of the touched needle: theſe obſervations are neceſſary at preſent towards a right knowledge of their courſe, and accordingly are not wholly neglected; but they are not made with due care.

The different inclinations of the touched needle in different places, have made ſome able hydrographers think, that a new method might from thence be derived, to find the place of a ſhip. Theſe obſervations are ſtill more difficult to be made, than thoſe of the declination; and can ſcarce be made at ſea with the neceſſary exactneſs; but they might be made at land in all the different regions; for it is one thing to make obſervations to find out a theory, and another thing to make obſervations in order to employ a theory already known.

(*To be continued.*)

Reaſons why it never rains at Lima.

THE queſtion, *Why it never rains at Lima*, has long exerciſed the talents of philoſophers, and various hypotheſes have been framed for ſolving this famous queſtion. But it is not my intention to repeat here what others have advanced, my deſign being to deliver my own thoughts on ſo intricate a ſubject. In order to which it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that tho' no formal rain ever falls at Lima, yet there are wetting fogs, called there Garuas, which continue the greateſt part of the winter, but are never known in ſummer; and that the winds are always limited between the S. and S. E. no other wind being known at Lima.

Experience abundantly informs us, that the wind is more violent in ſome regions of the atmoſphere than in others: thus, on the tops of high mountains a ſtrong wind is felt, when very little can in the valleys below. Nor is this occaſioned by the inequalities of the earth's ſurface, becauſe the ſame thing is obſervable at ſea; and conſequently the earth's ſurface is not the place where it exerts its greateſt force. It is alſo evident that the vapours which exhale from the earth and ſea, are not formed into drops of rain till they arrive at that region of the atmoſphere where their gravity becomes equal to that of the fluid which ſupports them.

Theſe preliminary principles being premiſed, I think I may preſume to aſſert that the wind exerts its greateſt force in a region of the atmoſphere at ſome diſtance from the earth's ſurface, but not in general higher than that where the rain is formed, or where the aqueous particles unite, ſo as to form drops of a ſenſible gravity. And hence it follows, that in theſe countries, where the ſun's rays during the ſummer are nearly perpendicular to the earth's ſurface, they have the power of raiſing the vapours to a greater height than in winter. Theſe vapours, on their approaching that part of the atmoſphere where the wind exerts its greateſt force, are hurried away before they can aſcend to the height requiſite for forming drops, and conſequently no rain can be formed; for as the vapours iſſue from the earth, they are wafted along the lower region of the air: and the wind blowing always from the South, prevents their uniting; ſo that they are carried along in the lower parts of the atmoſphere, till they are ſtopt by the mountains of the Andes, and there precipitate in aſtoniſhing torrents of rain.

But, during the winter, the rays of the ſun acting in a more oblique direction, the vapours become leſs rarified, and the atmoſphere conſiderably more condenſed; and hence thoſe wetting fogs called Garnas, which are almoſt continual at Lima during the winter, are formed.

From what has been ſaid it will follow, that in any country or climate, where the ſame wind always prevails, there can be no formal rain; for, in order to form it, either

either the wind must entirely cease, or an opposite wind must arise, which, by checking the course of the vapours, brings them into contact with those already exhaled from the earth, and causes them to condense in proportion as they ascend by the action of the sun, till being rendered heavier than the air by which they were supported, they precipitate in drops of rain.

Thus have I endeavoured to account for this wonderful phænomenon of nature; how well I have succeeded is not for me to determine. Others may doubtless form different hypotheses which may answer the same intention. I have taken care to found what I have advanced on philosophical principles; but as none can pretend to fathom the secrets of nature, so none can positively determine, in all cases, the principles on which she acts. The ascent of vapours, for instance, has long exercised the genius of philosophers, and produced innumerable hypotheses; tho' perhaps there is not one yet advanced but what is liable to very weighty objections; and consequently this common phænomenon of nature has hitherto eluded the utmost stretch of human sagacity. Many other instances might be brought, to prove the small extent of the human understanding with regard to the operations of nature; but what I have already observed will be sufficient for my purpose, and serve as an excuse for my advancing the above hypothesis, if it should not gain the approbation of philosophers. I am,

Sir, *yours, &c.*

ROYAL MAG. C. H.

An account of Dresden, and its curiosities; As also of Meissen, Leipsic, the castle of Konigstein, &c. all of which have lately felt the utmost calamities of war. [1814]

THE Japanese palace, situated near the White-gate in Old Dresden, formerly belonged to Count Fleming, but was sold to the King for 100,000 dollars or 50,000 l. Sterling. The pieces of porcelain deposited in this palace are almost innumerable; those for use only are valued at a million of dollars. In one of the upper apartments, are forty-eight china-vases, for which his Polish Majesty gave the late King of Prussia a whole regiment of dragoons. One of the rooms is full of vessels said to have been painted by Raphael. Here is also a great variety of porcelain figures, of dogs, squirrels, monkies, wolves, bears, leopards, &c. some of them as large as life; also elephants and rhinoceroses of the size of a large dog; a prodigious number of birds, as cocks, hens, turkeys, peacocks, pheasants, hawks, eagles, besides parrots and other foreign birds, and a curious collection of different flowers. The apostles, near three feet high, are in white porcelain. There is also a representation of the crucifixion four or five feet high, with numerous other curious pieces, intended for the Romish chapel.

Dresden owes the invention of its porcelain to alchemy; the artists, in endeavouring to find the philosophers stone, discovered the method of making the metal of this elegant ware. The inventor was Botticher, who died in the year 1719; but he carried it no farther than the white sort; and it was not till the year 1722, that the method of making the brown and blue sorts was discovered. The manufacture of the common porcelain is carried on near Dresden, but the fine sort is made with the strictest precaution and secrecy in a castle at Meissen, which we shall soon describe.

The Turkish gardens and palace are situated in the Plau-street. On the first floor of this palace are a great many pieces of painting, which represent the ceremonies used in the Turkish seraglio, with the bathe, audience, &c. a prospect of the church of St. Sophia, and several habits worn by the Turks in general, but especially by the great officers of state. In the second story are the pictures of several celebrated beauties, well known at the court of Dresden, all dressed in the Turkish manner. The tapestry, hangings, and other furniture of this palace, are either the manufacture of Turkey or Persia; and here are several tables decorated with oriental curiosities, as knives made in Tartary, a Persian tea-equipage finely enamelled, three vases of Corinthian brass, inlaid with gold, a case

case of leather embroidered with gold, in which the Turks usually deliver their credentials at foreign courts, and a large bowl of Lapis Nephriticus. This stone is of a greenish colour, and cost 600 l. sterling, before it was made into a bowl. Here are also shewn silver cymbals, to the sound of which the Turkish women dance; several Turkish clocks; and a tobacco-pipe of a vast length, the head of which runs upon two small wheels, so that a person may smoke with it, and walk about the room, without holding the pipe in his hand. This is a Turkish invention, for the use of the ladies.

The trade of Dresden is very inconsiderable; the most important commodity is silver, of which the mines near Fridburg produce, every fifteen days, about the value of twenty thousand dollars, which is brought into the city in ingots, in a regular carriage appointed for that purpose. On its arrival it is carried to the mint, and there coined and delivered to the proprietors. The mines are under the care of the directors, whose business it is to support the value of the stock; but they generally proceed in a beaten track, without making any efforts to increase the quantity: on the contrary it often falls short of the ordinary computation.

Near the city of Dresden is a mill for cutting and polishing jasper; it was first erected by the famous M. Tschirnhausen, and afterwards greatly improved by Bottichers. Near this mill are still several tons of Saxon jasper; but the work has been many years discontinued, and the mill used in grinding and polishing looking-glasses. The glasses are ground in the first story, and polished in the second. The water puts thirty-eight machines in motion; and two or three looking-glasses are placed under each of them.

Description of MEISSEN.

The castle of Meissen, where the porcelain manufacture is carried on, is situated on the western bank of the Elbe, about twelve English miles from Dresden. The road to this castle is very delightful, lying through corn-fields and gardens, meadow-lands, and pastures, which produce a charming effect. Here the eastern bank of the Elbe is adorned with a great number of vineyards, some of which are admirably situated to receive all the advantages the sun can afford in this latitude; but the people frustrate their intention, by suffering the vines to grow too high, and with too great a luxuriancy, so that the grapes do not arrive to that maturity which a more judicious cultivation might afford. The people are extremely industrious, and no ground is lost; the declivities of some of the steepest hills are supported by many terrasses. As you approach Meissen, the Elbe grows very narrow, and part of the houses on the banks are built on rocks, which rise perpendicular from the river, and form a very agreeable and romantic prospect.

The castle of Meissen is a very large building, and a place of some defence. Here the manufacture of porcelain is carried on, but with that secrecy, that there is no admittance into the most common part of the work, without an order from the governor of Dresden; and the secret of mixing and preparing the metal is known even only to a few of the workmen. They are all confined as prisoners, and subject to be arrested if they go without the walls; for which reason a chapel and every thing necessary is provided within.

In the cathedral of Meissen are the monuments of several bishops. The tower and steeple on the top of it, are both of stone. On the high altar are the statues of three margraves of Meissen, namely, Dedo, Thimo and Conrad, represented in the habit of eastern Magi, bringing gifts to the infant Jesus; and a great number of monks, surrounding the brazen serpent in the middle of the choir, represent several ecclesiastics who lived at that time.

Here is a bridge over the Elbe, supported by stone piers; but the upper part is of wood, and was built in the year 1422.

Of the castle of KONIGSTEIN.

The castle of Konigstein is situated on the western bank of the Elbe, about five English miles from Dresden. It stands on

on a rock, which is so steep, that it appears quite perpendicular; and in several places are projections or bastions which command the sides of the rock. The ascent towards Dresden is the least difficult; but it is there well fortified, and planted with three batteries of cannon. Konigstein is always stocked with provision for twenty-six years; and on the top of it is a large green area, a wood, and several gardens, in which there are thirty-eight different kinds of forest and fruit-trees. It takes up half an hour to walk round the ramparts. It is provided with fine cisterns for saving rain-water, and in them are several kinds of fish for the governor's use. The water drank by the garrison is drawn up by a wheel from a well 300 fathoms deep. The sink of this well was a work of forty years, before a sufficient quantity of water could be obtained. It is always kept very clean, and in good repair. Near this place the Saxon army surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the King of Prussia in the year 1756, when a neutrality was granted to the castle during the continuance of the present war.

In this castle is the largest wine-cask in the known world; it was begun in 1722, and finished in 1725, under the direction of General Kyau. The length of this cask is twenty-eight feet, and the bung diameter is twenty-six. It consists of 157 staves, eight inches thick, and the heads of fifty four boards, one being composed of twenty-six, and the other of twenty-eight. Each head weighs 78 C. wt. This cask, as soon as finished, was filled with 6,000 quintals of good Meissen wine, which cost 6,000*l.* sterling, though it was sold at three pence halfpenny sterling per quart. Before this cask was finished, the Heidelberg tun was reckoned the largest in the world; but, according to the common computation, this at Konigstein contains 649 hogsheads more than that of Heidelberg.

The top of this cask is railed in, and affords room sufficient for fifteen or twenty persons to regale themselves; and several sorts of large goblets, called welcome cups, are offered to those who delight in such honours.

Upon one of the heads of this enormous cask is the following inscription:

Salve, Victor,
Atque mirare
Monumentum,
Bono genio,
Ad recreandum
Modice metrem.
Positum A. R. S. MDCCXXV.
A patre patriæ,
Nostræ ætatis Tito, Vespasiano,
Delicis generis humani,
FREDERICO AUGUSTO,
Pol. Rege & Electore Sax.
Bibe ergo in honorem & patris,
Et patriæ, & domus augustæ,
Et Konigst. præfecti
Leb. Bar. de Kyau;
Et si pro dignitate vasis,
Dolorum omnium
Facile principis, vales,
In prosperitatem
Totius universi
Vale.

That is,

"Welcome, traveller, and admire this monument, dedicated to festivity, in order to exhilarate the mind with a cheerful glass, in the year 1725; by Frederick Augustus, King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, the father of his country, the Titus of his age, the delight of mankind. Drink, therefore, to the health of the sovereign, the country, the electoral family, and Baron Kyau, governor of Konigstein; and if thou art able, according to the dignity of this cask, the most capacious of all casks, drink to the prosperity of the whole universe: so farewell."

On the east and south sides of this castle are huge rocks, which, though at some distance, appear to be close to it. One of the highest of them, which is almost inaccessible, is at least three quarters of a mile from Konigstein. Another to the east, beyond the Elbe, is at least two cannon-shot from it: on the top of this rock is erected a monument, to mark the place where King Augustus and Frederick IV. King of Denmark dined together.

Description of LEIPSIC.

The city of Leipsic, both on account of its trade and university, is justly celebrated in every part of Europe: but war, that destructive scourge of heaven, has greatly impaired it of late, and destroyed many of the beautiful groves

and

and avenues of trees, together with the charming gardens with which it was ſurrounded.

The fortifications of this city are rather calculated for the uſe of the inhabitants to walk on, than for defence; though the Pruſſian generals defended themſelves bravely here againſt the Auſtrians, a little before the battle of Roſbach. The houſes are lofty, as well as elegant in their fronts. Some of them have three ſtories of cellars, and granaries on the tops of the houſes; ſo that the whole makes an appearance of ſeven, eight, or nine ſtories. The ſtreets are clean, commodious, and agreeable; and there are two large ſquares which are uſed as market-places.

The univerſity-library is in the Collegium Paulinum, and conſiſts of about 12,000 volumes, 6000 of which are folios; and many of them very curious and valuable, particularly the manuſcripts, a catalogue of which was publiſhed many years ſince, by Feller. Under a portrait in this library is the following inſcription.

Chriſtophorus Precibius, Sprata-Sileſius.—— Hic mortales eſſe rectores Lipſienſes primus exemplo ſuo docuit. Ergo memento quiſquis es, quod ſis homo.

That is,

Chriſtopher Precibis, a native of Sileſia,—— who, by his own example, firſt demonſtrated, that the profeſſors of Leipſic were mortal: Therefore, reader, whoever thou art, remember that thou art a man.

This library is open, for the uſe of the public, from ten to twelve on Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

On the ſame days, but in the afternoon, free acceſs is allowed to the magiſtrates library, which conſiſts of about 25,000 volumes; beſides a conſiderable number of manuſcripts; particularly one in Hebrew, containing the Pentateuch, the book of Ruth, the Song of Solomon, and the beginning of the book of Eſther, which is allowed by the Jews themſelves to be above 600 years old. Here is alſo ſhewn a Turkiſh ſhirt, inſcribed with Arabic ſentences, prayers and benedictions, together with ſeveral mathematical diagrams delineated on it. The Turks imagine, that a ſhirt of this kind is a ſort of charm to ſecure the wearer from being wounded; ſo that when the Grand Vizier takes the field, the Mufti generally makes him this valuable preſent. Here are likewiſe ſeveral volumes of prints from copper-plates, and drawings, by the moſt eminent maſters; an Egyptian mummy entire, with its coffin adorned with hieroglyphic characters; four globes, the two largeſt made by Father Coronelli of Venice, and are twelve feet in circumference: a clepſydra, and two antliæ uſed by the ancients; the horn of a ſea-unicorn, four ells in length, on which is a very elegant baſſo relievo, repreſenting the metamorphoſis of Daphne; and ſeveral portraits of eminent perſons.

Over the door of the library is an inſcription, importing, that this library was opened for the uſe of the public, on the 5th of Auguſt 1711, that nothing might be wanting to the honour of the city.

The exchange is an elegant building, and the cieling of the great hall finely painted. Here are ſix churches for the Lutherans, which is the eſtabliſhed religion, one for the reformed, and a chapel in the caſtle for the Roman Catholics; but the latter are not permitted to uſe bells.

The fairs of Leipſic are famous all over Europe. To theſe reſort Polanders, Hungarians, Pruſſians, and people from every part of Germany; alſo French and Italians, and even Ruſſians come hither, and bring them the produce of their reſpective countries.

The revenue accruing to the ſovereign from the city of Leipſic is computed at about 70,000 l. Sterling per annum.

This city was famous for its gardens, particularly two, called the Apel and Boſen gardens. The former was planted with a number of yew-trees, and adorned with ſtatues, water-works, and canals. It was highly eſteemed by the late King Auguſtus; but, after his deceaſe, it was ſuppoſed by the contributions of the citizens. In this garden was a ſtructure, in which a manufacture of gold and ſilver tiſſue, velvet, &c. was carried on.

The latter, namely the Boſen garden,

is very large, but not laid out with that symmetry and beauty as appeared in the Apoll garden. It had however a fine Orangry; and, in a pavilion adorned with some paintings, a numerous collection of curiosities in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. These gardens are still in being; but the destructive hand of war has deprived them of their beauty, and laid their leafy ornaments in the dust.

A description of some of the pictures of the Vatican *palace at* Rome, *being the best in the world. By a late celebrated Connoisseur.*

IN the apartments, called *le Logis de Raphael*, there is a range of four rooms, the first of which is called the hall of Constantine, and the last of the chamber of the Signature. Raphael began to paint these rooms in 1508, when he was 25 years old, and continued to work upon them till he died, which was in 1520; so they contain the labours of that great master during no less than twelve years.

The principal picture is a representation of the Science of Theology, called *the dispute of the sacrament*; the figures represent the three divine persons of the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, St. John the Baptist, St John the Evangelist, St. Peter, Adam, Abraham, and many others, with the principal professors of the science. There is a golden Ostentorio on the altar, which is supposed to contain the host, and to express the mystery of transubstantiation. The general design of this picture is to represent the great articles and mysteries of religion, and to excite the sentiments of piety and devotion.

The next picture is called the *school of Athens*, and represents philosophy in general. Here are Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Diogenes, Pythagoras, Alcibiades, Zoroaster, Archimedes, Apollo, Minerva, and many other figures, the faces of which are copied from medals, intaglios, statues, or busts, where such assistance could be had; when that failed, the painter has introduced portraits of persons then living, particularly his friend and patron Bramante for Archimedes, and the Duke of Urbine and Mantua, and himself, for scholars, tho' he has placed himself very modestly among the mathematicians, in the very extremity of the picture. This picture was copied and engraved on copper by Georgio Mantavano, and the plate was afterwards retouched by Thomolyn, who, with an absurd impertinence, has made several additions, having put a glory round the heads of Plato and Aristotle, supposing them to have been apostles; and this print has seduced many into an erroneous opinion, that the same impropriety is in the painting itself.

The next picture is a representation of poetry, containing the hill Parnassus, with Apollo and the Muses, and many of the antient poets, particularly Homer, Virgil, Sappho, Pindar, Horace, &c. This painting was copied and engraved by Marc Antonio. The print is an excellent one, and worthy all the esteem it has acquired, having preserved all the beauties, and corrected some of the faults in the original.

The next figure represents law, and is justly admired for the graceful attitudes of the figures, the spirit and correctness of the drawing, and the artful management of the clair obscure.—Here are several other small emblematical pictures by Polydore, or some other of Raphael's disciples.

In the chamber next to that of the signature, is the Heliodorus; the miracle of Bolsenna, and the Attilla, which were finished in 1512, Julius II. being then Pope. In the Heliodorus, the architecture of which is justly admired, Heliodorus is represented as driven out by a horseman; the two young men who were miraculously sent by God are also represented, and the Pope is introduced sitting in his chair, in the character of Onias, the high priest. This story is related in the 3d chapter of the 2d of Maccabees.

The next is the delivery of St. Peter from prison, by the angel; the clair obscure is almost miraculous, and the angel is painted with a splendor that has no equal.—Over the Heliodorus is a representation of God appearing to Moses in the burning bush.—Over the Attilla is Noah saved from the deluge. — Over the dis-

pute

pute of the sacrament, is the sacrifice of Abraham; and Jacob's dream is over the delivery of St. Peter. These are not inferior to the other pictures in excellence, tho' they are smaller.

The four large pictures in the next chamber are, the justification of Leo III. the coronation of Charlemaign; the incendio di Borgo; the victory over the Saracens at Port Ostia. The designs of these pieces were made by Raphael in the hall of Constantine, and they were completed many years after his death by Julio Romano, and Gio. Francesco Penni.

The next four pictures are called, the Celestial Vision; the battle of Constantine with Mezentius; his baptism, and the donation.—In the vision, Constantine is represented pronouncing an oration to his soldiers, the cross appearing in the clouds. A drawing, after this picture, was sold at Sir Peter Lely's sale for 100 l. and is now in the possession of M. Fink of Rotterdam.—The battle of Constantine is the best battle-piece in the world, and the most capital drawing that ever was made, is a copy of it preserved in the magnificent collection of M. Crozat at Paris.—The donation is the rights and privileges conferred by God, by a kind of *magna charta*, on the See of Rome. A compleat set of cuts from these pictures is now about to be published at Rome.

In the gallery of the Vatican are the pictures called Raphael's bible, being a series of scripture history. They are painted in fresco on the ceiling, the figures are about two feet long; the designs were undoubtedly given by Raphael, but they are ill executed by his disciples, except the Eve, which is said to have been painted by himself. It is an exceeding fine figure, and the outlines is thought equal to any of the antique.

In the *Longora*, or *Little Farnese*, are the stories of Cupid and Psyche, in 12 pictures, and Isis and Galatea: and in the church are the sybils and prophets.

In the velvet chamber is a Madona, by Raphael.

In the library is an Officis, with several histories of the Madona in miniature, done before the time of Raphael; the master is not known. There are prints of them very finely executed by P. Sancta Bartoli.

In the *Palazzo Giustiniani* are several Madona's of Raphael, most excellently painted in his first manner, and a representation of the martyrdom of St. Peter, by Luca Salterelli Genouese, in 1637.

In *Pal. Barberino del Principe di Palestrina*, is a portrait of Raphael's mistress, by himself, very fine.

In another room is an old woman sitting upon the ground with her knees up to her mouth; this piece, which cannot be exceeded, is said to have been done by Michael Angelo. — Here is also a composition, called, the Triumph of Glory, by Peter de Cartona, supposed to be the best in the world for the number and variety of the figures, and the brightness of their colouring. It is copied in prints.

In another room is the famous Magdalen of Guido; the finest in Rome.—Here is also a ceiling in fresco, by Andrea, Sacchi; the subject is the Divine Wildom, and it is one of the most engaging pictures in the world; there is a print of it by Natilus.

In *Palazz. Borghese* is the picture of Venus, putting an arrow in the quiver of Cupid; by Raphael.

In the same place is a saint led to martyrdom, the whole picture about two feet long, by one foot and a half broad: In the *Loutonnezza* are several martyrdoms, by crucifixions and torments of various kinds; by And. del Sarto.

There is also a piece, called Titian's School-master, one of the most celebrated in Rome; it is a half-length, the figure sitting in a chair, leaning back, holding one wrist over the other.

In the chapel of the *Pamphilii*, over the principal door, is St. Austine, surrounded by angels, very well preserved; it is a very large picture, and seems to be extremely good; by Raphael.

Upon the left is the famous prophet Isaiah, by Raphael; this is also very well preserved, and is a very fine picture: the knee deserves particular notice. When the gentleman scrupled the price that Raphael demanded for this picture, it was referred to Michael Angelo, who, after having looked upon the picture with admiration

mination for some time, said, that the knee only was worth the money: upon which Raphael was paid the sum he demanded. This picture is as large as life, and there is a print of it by Chapron, which makes the title-page to Raphael's bible. The original was finished before Raphael saw the works of Michael Angelo, but he altered it afterwards.

In *Villa Aldrobandini* of the *Prin. Pamphil.*

The marriage of Aldrobandini is an antique fresco, well known by the print of Peter Sancto Bartoli: it is said to have been painted by the Greek painter Apelles, when he was at Rome, about two thousand years ago; the women playing on instruments are almost obliterated, and look dirty. At a near view, the airs of the heads and attitudes are not fine, but at a distance they are; some call it the Grecian Wedding.

In *San Pietro in Montoria*, on the first altar on the right hand, is the scourging of our Lord, by Sebastiano Frat del Piombo. Sebastiano was a competitor with Raphael, and was preferred to all his disciples. It is said that he was assisted by Michael Angelo in making his designs; but the picture can by no means stand in competition with those of Raphael.

In the *Rospigliosi*, on the cieling, is an Aurora, by Guido; the figures bigger than life as the cieling is high.

A vindication of the honours of Yeomanry; most humbly dedicated to the kings and heralds at arms.

THE title *Yeoman* is generally in no esteem, because its worth is not known. A yeoman that is authentically such, is, by his title, on a level with an esquire. All the difference is, that one hath precedence of the other, as a marquis hath precedence of an earl, and that one is of *Norman*, and the other of *Old English* derivation. The title *yeoman* is of military origin, as well as that of *esquire*, and other titles of honour. Esquires were so called, because in combat they carried for defence an *ecu*, or *shield*: and *yeomen* were so titled, because, besides the weapons proper for close engagement, they fought with arrows and the bow, which was made of yew, a tree that hath more repelling force and elasticity than any other.

The name *bow* seems to be derived from *yew*, or *yew* from *bow*, as *Walter* is derived from *Gaunter*, *Wales* from *Gales*; *Gascogne* was pronounced *Vascogne*, and *vivere* was pronounced *bibere* by the people of that province. The proper name *Eboracum*, *York*, is an instance, that the ancients, in transferring words from one language or dialect into another, some-sometimes changed *y* into *b*, or *b* into *y*; for by leaving out the *E* in *Eboracum*, which is done in several other words, as in *especial*, *special*; *evacuate*, *vacuate*; *estate*, *state*; *example*, *sample*; *exchange*, *change*; *engrave*, *grave*; and then changing the *b* into *y*, the word is *Yoracum*, its exact etymology. The participle *given* was in *Old English* wrote and pronounced *yoven*, and *Guillaume*, or *William*, is sometimes wrote and pronounced *Billy*; another instance that the letters *y*, *g*, and *w*, were sometimes, in the derivation of dialects one from the other, changed into *b*. It is probable, that *Guild* in *Guild* or *Yuild-hall*, hath, in the same manner, a relation with the word *build* or *building*; those public buildings being so named formerly, as either house of parliament is now, sometimes, by way of pre-eminence, called the *house*. Many other instances may occur in reading old authors, in proof of this etymological assertion. What I have said is sufficient to prove that *yeoman* is originally a military title, derived from the kind of weapons with which they fought in antient times. That bows were made of yew, is certain: in modern poetry a bow is sometimes expressed by the word yew, as in Dryden's translation of the Æneids, Book 9:

At the full stretch of both his hands he drew,
And almost join'd the horns of the tough yew.

These verses the poet animadverts as energetical and forceful, the very sound expressing the efforts of a bowman that is struggling with his bow.

After the conquest, the name of *yeomen*, as to their original office in war, was changed to that of *archers*. Yeomen of the crown had formerly considerable grants

grants bestowed on them. In the fifth century, "Richard Loden, yeoman of "the croune, had (by a royal grant) the "office of keping of the parke, called "Middle Parke in the county of Hert-"forde." About the same time, "John "Ford yeoman of the croune, had the "moytie of all the rents of the town and "hundred of Shaftesbury;" and "Nicho-"les Worthey, yeoman of the chambre, "was made bailliefe of the lordships of "Scarefdale and Chesterfelde, within the "county of Derby;" all which prove, that the title of yeoman was accounted honourable, not only in remote antiquity, but in later ages.

Tho' there were in all times yeomen to attend the person of our kings, yet the company of those now called *yeomen of the guard*, is of later date, being instituted by *Henry* VII. whereby he did more dishonour than honour to the title of yeoman, because he did not allow them a salary suitable to their office and title.

Yeomen, at least those that frequent palaces, should have their education in some academy, college, or university, in the army, or at court, or a private education that would be equivalent. Then our Latin writers would be no longer so grossly mistaken as to their notion in this respect. In Littleton's dictionary, and I believe in all our other Latin dictionaries, *yeomanry* is latinized *plebs*, and *yeoman*, *rusticus, pagnnus, cainnta*. The expressions *yeomen of the crown, yeomen of the chamber, yeomen of the guard, yeoman usher*, shew the impropriety of this translation; for thereby it is plain, that yeomen originally frequented courts, and followed the profession of arms. Yeomen of the crown were so called, either because they were obliged to attend the king's person at court and in the field, or because they held lands from the crown, or both.

Our Latinists are also mistaken as to the true Latin term for *esquire*; it should be *scutarius*, so it is translated by foreigners, or *scutifer*; so I find it in an order of K. Edward I. to the high-sheriff of the county of York, requiring, *ut omnes in baliva sua milites, scutiferos, &c. præmunire faciat ad proficiscendum, &c.* *Escuage* is translated even now *scutagium*. The title *armiger*, which is confounded with that of *scutarius*, is the proper Latin for a *yeoman*.

In ancient times, kings, chiefs, and all princely knights, were attended by esquires yeomen, that were so stiled by virtue of their office. In battle, while the king, prince, or chief knight, was occupied in arranging the army, or battalion, and conducting the engagement, the office of the esquires of the body was to defend his person in case of a personal attack, for which purpose they bore shields; and that of the yeomen was to encounter the enemy, for which they were armed with the most proper offensive weapons: whence the Latin of the first is *scutarius*, as foreigners agree, and of the latter, *armiger*, as reason sheweth. I cannot aver, that the offices of esquires and yeomen were thus categorically distinguished; but it seems certain, that yeomen had much the same honours and offices before the Norman line of our kings, that the esquires had after.

I must own, indeed, the title of yeoman is now pretty much disregarded, because our gentry, by reason that the English tongue is not so universal as that of our next neighbours, prefer titles derived from their language. Moreover, after the conquest, the Roman dialect was introduced, and used for many ages at court and at the bar. If some of our gentry of rank and fortune, would agree to be stiled by no other than that *genuine English title*, it would soon appear in another light. When statutes are deficient, lawyers have recourse to ancient customs, general practices, precedent reports, authorized maxims, and evident conclusions, to decide cases at law. Customs and maxims generally approved of were entirely kept in remembrance by some poetical expressions; the title of yeoman is therefore much more considerable than is generally imagined, since it is said,

A Spanish Don, a German Count, and a French Marquis.
A Yeoman of Kent is worth them all three.

This adagium may be of modern date, and may regard wealth only, but it can be also adapted to honours; for formerly the

titles *yeoman of the crown*, *yeoman of the chamber*, and now the title *yeoman usher*, is in as much honour with us, as *Don*, *Count*, and *Marquis* are in their respective nations; for they are given not only to the higher nobility, but also to the gentry as chief commoners. Wherefore, to argue syllogistically, according to the mode of *Aristotle* and his adherents, who were undoubtedly the best Logicians in the schools of Athens, tho' the worst natural philosophers, or rather they hardly set up for natural philosophy; let us say,

Yeomen are on a level with Dons, Counts and Marquisses;
Dons, Counts, and Marquisses are on a level with Esquires;
Therefore, Yeomen are on a level with Esquires.

These arguments are, methinks, sufficient to revive the splendor of yeomanry, in honour of *Old England* and the *English* name; yet I must observe, that it should never be more esteemed than in the present age, because it never was more gloriously signalized; it should not therefore become too common, and it is better to be a great yeoman than a little esquire.

GENT. MAG.

On the common idea of the character of a GENTLEMAN.

ONE great cause of disagreement among mankind is, their not having settled and determinate ideas for the same words. This, you will perhaps say, is a stale observation: I grant it, and only produce it as an introduction to what follows.

The epithet Free-thinker is not more abused than the term Gentleman; by a too indiscriminate application of the word. An ingenious writer has vindicated the former, in a periodical paper which bore that title; and I shall make it my present business to consider the latter.

A real Gentleman is certainly a most amiable character. But as that word is promiscuously applied, and generally understood, it as certainly often implies such qualities as are rather a reproach to the possessor, than any marks of intrinsic merit.

Any man of whatever station, who, with natural good sense, possesses also an honest heart; and who has these essentials polished by a sweetness of behaviour, which is better understood than expressed; this man is, in my estimation, the true Gentleman; whether he be a knight, or a ticket-porter; a lord, or a journeyman-taylor. Acquired accomplishments adorn, but do not constitute the gentleman.

It is true, a person runs great chance of disappointment, who should search for gentlemen among working brick-layers, smiths, and other laborious professions: since, in those employments, the mind being confined to the contemplation of the objects of their industry, is necessarily very narrow; contracts a rigidity, or rust for want of extension; or by associating with the depraved, is too often vitiated itself. But what then? There is no rule without exceptions, however seldom they appear; and true genius will burst through all those obstacles, which overpower little minds, and crush up ordinary capacities.

The acquirements of mankind, it is true, differ generally in proportion as their situation is more or less prosperous: thus many a good understanding is uncultivated; and many a head is filled with the sciences, to as little purpose as if they were stuffed with saw-dust. But whether that be the case or not, due allowance ought to be made for the disadvantages of a confined sphere of activity. Let the readers of Sir Charles Grandison only change his situation, and conceive him with a leathern apron about him; the consequence would be, that great part of those bright qualities they admire in the man of fortune, would not appear, but lie dormant in the shoe-maker, merely for want of opportunities for exertion.

I know not whether I have worked any conviction in my readers; but I have firmly persuaded myself, that there are men in all degrees of life, who merit the appellation of gentlemen.

I will now attempt the description of many who claim the distinction of gentlemen, and currently pass for such.

The first requisite for a gentleman, is either

either an independent fortune, a penſion at court, the bar, pulpit, or camp; or a ſubſiſtence procured by ſome of the various dark means, implied, when we ſay of any one, nobody knows how he lives: every one in theſe capacities arrogating that honorary diſtinction. For your gentleman ſcorns to merit his bread by any uſeful manual occupation; or to acknowledge any as belonging to the fraternity who does.

By idleneſs your gentleman preſerves his limbs ſupple and delicate; and attains that eaſy careleſs air, that negligent ſwing of the arms, and that graceful ſtep, which are conſidered as eſſentials to gentility. That this is a matter of fact is evident, ſeeing many a worthy perſon, without theſe accompliſhments, is ſtigmatized by the name of a clown: while, with them, many a worthleſs raſcal is reſpected as a fine gentleman.

Another neceſſary article, is, that lofty aſſurance in behaviour, which independence confers; and which others aſſume for that very reaſon. This, with gay, fantaſtical cloaths, attracts regard; and if a few round oaths are judiciouſly interſperſed in converſation, they give more dignity and life to it; and enable a gentleman to talk nonſenſe with a tolerable grace.

A gentleman paſſes his time at horſe-races, theatres, and bagnios, that he may be eſteemed a knowing one, a critic, and a man of gallantry. In brief, for I am tired with ſo inſignificant a ſubject, a current gentleman is the more compleatly ſo, the more he is devoted to pleaſure: and the more he ſhews, by continually humming the fag-ends of tunes, that he is as much above thinking, as above doing, any thing to a good purpoſe: and the beſt word that any one of the common fry of gentlemen deſerve, is, that as he is a worthleſs, it is well if he is a harmleſs, animal; too many of them being very miſchievous ones. I am, *&c.*

RUSTICUS.

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On the neceſſity of a PEACE.

Nullum bellum juſtum, niſi ſit neceſſarium.

THE proſperous tide of good fortune, which has ſome time ſince continued to flow in our favour, ſeems to have waſhed away all remembrance of our former diſtreſs and deſpair, and to have left pride and confidence on the ſtrand.

When the preſent miniſter came to the helm, the nation was in a moſt ruinous and deſperate condition: the ſtate, to uſe his own emphatic expreſſion, was almoſt a *Wreck*.

But now the political veſſel is tight and well rigged; and, with flying ſtreamers, rides exulting on the glad ocean of proſperity.

This happy reverſe ſeems to have occaſioned a general intoxication. Every man now ſpeaks the language of the Macedonian victor, and mourns that there are bounds to conqueſt.

The ſucceſs of our forces in Germany, and our rapid acquiſitions in America, ſeems to have baniſhed all thoughts of peace. We fought for the recovery of our invaded territories; we have regained our rights, and united the enemy's to the re-acquiſition of our own.

One might reaſonably imagine, that ſuch ſucceſs might ſatisfy the demands of juſtice, and gratify the deſires of ambition. But our ſanguine politicians ſtill breathe the ſpirit of revenge, and denounce further chaſtiſement. We have ſecured our intereſt, they would now have us combat for glory.

Theſe miſtaken enthuſiaſts, who rather ſpeak the language of paſſion than reaſon, profeſs themſelves averſe to all overtures of peace, unleſs we are at liberty to retain *all* the poſſeſſions which we have conquered from the enemy.

They do not conſider that, in the language of my mottoe, no war is juſt, unleſs it is waged from neceſſity.

This neceſſity can take place only in two inſtances. One, where we wage war in defence of what we poſſeſs: the other, where we fight to recover what has been taken from us, and to which we have not reſigned our claim.

When theſe ends are anſwered, war is no longer neceſſary: and however juſt it might have been in the beginning, it becomes unjuſt by the continuance of it, after ſatisfaction obtained, or offered.

I ſay offered; becauſe, if the enemy a-

greed

gress to give us reasonable security for the performance of conditions, which they are under an incapacity of executing immediately; in that case, there can be no just pretence for continuing the war.

I would be understood, however, by full satisfaction, to speak of complete satisfaction; by which I do not barely mean the obtaining of restitution of invaded property, or reparation for injuries sustained, but the obliging the enemy, if the case requires it, to give such security, whereby he may be placed in a moral incapacity of renewing hostilities to our prejudice.

Self-preservation, the first dictate of nature, recommends this caution. And we have a right to distress the enemy by every method in our power, till we force him not only to make us amends for past wrongs, but to secure us against any future attempts he may make to oppress us.

With regard to the present war between us and the French, we all know that a dispute about the limits of our American colonies, was the foundation of hostilities. The enemy, therefore, should agree to resign into our hands the district in question, according to the measure of those boundaries by which we ourselves mark its extent; and should further submit to make us ample reparation for the expences and losses which we have sustained in the prosecution of our claim. What further satisfaction can we require; and what less can we expect? As to requiring security of them against any future attempts, they seem to be too much enfeebled and exhausted by the present war, to be under any apprehension of their making head against us within any period of time which can be the reasonable object of human precaution.

With regard to our retaining *all* the possessions I gained from them, we can never hope to conclude a peace on such unequal terms; and we should remember, that if we do not listen to reasonable proposals of accommodation, the war, on our part, becomes unjust.

We ought always to bear in mind, for what we entered into the war. But it is in warlike contests, as in civil argument; the parties often contend with such heat and acrimony, that, in the end, they forget the origin of the dispute.

It is certain, that we engaged in this war to assert the boundaries of our American colonies: and we have been so fortunate as to recover our own with ample interest.

But can we hope to retain peaceably all that we have acquired, even if the enemy was reduced to such distress, as to be obliged to submit to such hard and inglorious terms of accommodation?

Would not the Spaniards, and other European powers, be offended at our imposing such rigorous conditions, grow jealous of our greatness, accuse us of pride, and the ambition of universal dominion?

Have not our enemies been industrious to propagate such notions to our prejudice, and to instil a persuasion, that we want to lord it over our neighbours, and become masters of the watery world: that, by means of our naval power, we may draw to ourselves all the commerce of the globe, and give laws to the rest of Europe.

Since Europe has become a kind of republic, it would be highly impolitic, by insisting on unequal and injurious terms of accommodation, for any one power to offend the rest.

Our unreasonable rigour towards a subdued enemy, would make his foes turn neutrals; and neutrals become his allies. A jealousy would be immediately excited, an idea of a Balance would take place; and the combined powers would, by a kind of instinct, be directed to preserve an equilibrium, without, perhaps, pursuing it as a system.

Besides, as a commercial state, we are not formed for conquest, and should not attempt to enlarge our dominions. Moderation is the best support of a trading kingdom.

We ought not, therefore, to listen to those violent zealots, who are for insisting on haughty and unreasonable terms. An equal and just peace only, can be lasting and truly glorious.

The continuance of the war tends only to distress and ruin both parties. Our very

very triumphs may claim our tears, when we conſider the purchaſe. It is to be hoped, however, that they will accelerate the bleſſing of peace: for, as Archidamus ſaid to the Æolians, who were preparing to aſſiſt the Argives, — *Peace is good.*

A character of OLIVER CROMWELL; *from the political annals of the Abbot of* ST. PIERRE.

THIS year, 1658, the famous Cromwell, who reigned in England, under the title of protector, died of a ſtoppage of urine, occaſioned by the gravel; which proceeded from his watchings, and theſe watchings were occaſioned by the ſharp and repeated vexations his enemies gave him. Unjuſt ambition ſoon produces enemies; theſe enemies diſturb and deſtroy ſleep; they ſhorten life, and render it diſagreeable and tormenting. Hence it is, that as high power creates ſo many enemies, it is by no means delirable for the increaſe of the happineſs of life. This indeed is contrary to the opinion of the vulgar, who cannot diſtinguiſh between tyrannical powers, which make themſelves the objects of dread and hatred; and thoſe powers which are the objects of reſpect and love. Cromwell gained the affections of the preſbyterians, who formed a party againſt the King, by affecting to appear a zealous preſbyterian, and even a devotee to that perſuaſion; he was eloquent, paſſionate, an enemy of court-flattery, but a good officer, active and vigilant. Theſe qualities ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf from thoſe of his own rank of life, and the parliament preferred him to be their general, inſtead of other more prudent and moderate officers, for theſe very reaſons: for the parliament, which was highly enraged againſt the king, and had done enough to enrage him, juſtly dreaded the effects of his anger, if they left him any power to hurt them.

The parliament, in the beginning of the civil war, very prudently preferred Cromwell to others who had more moderation; but were guilty of a great overſight in not putting another general in his room, when once he had routed the king's forces; for had they choſen a general, whoſe ambition was guided by juſtice, they would have had leſs room for fear: but they were blinded by paſſion; and as moſt of them were actuated by either the dread of being puniſhed as rebels, or by a moſt violent hatred to the king, they thought their ſafety could only ſubſiſt, by continuing the power in his hands who had the ſame paſſions of hatred and fear, and who had removed their principal cauſe of fear: as if there was no reaſon to be apprehenſive of an ambitious general, who was extremely powerful, extremely choleric, and extremely unjuſt.

When Cromwell had uſurped the royal authority, they could then viſibly diſcern, tho' too late, that, in throwing off king Charles I.'s yoke, they had not freed themſelves, but received another, which in reality was neither lighter nor eaſier: but at laſt, after ten years, a fit of the gravel happily delivered them from a man whom they all hated; becauſe his aim was to deprive them of the privilege of voting in parliament. Theſe truths were then thoroughly evinced; that the parliamentarians had given themſelves all this trouble, merely to dethrone a king, whom they thought unjuſt, becauſe he wanted to aſſume the right of levying taxes without the conſent of parliament; but that they had placed another king upon the throne, who had much leſs juſtice than the former.

Cromwell then was only a grand villain; for how elſe ſhall we call him, who ſtruck at the fundamental laws of his country, by depriving England of the liberty and authority of parliaments? This is the true idea which all nations, eſpecially his countrymen the Engliſh, entertain of him. Now I leave it to any perſon's reflexion, whether ſuch a reputation is deſirable, and whether it anſwered the pains he took to raiſe himſelf to that higheſt pitch of fortune? This proves, that he had no idea of true reputation; for the only honourable part he could have acted, was to have aſſiſted the parliament in giving the government the form of a republic, which ſeemed to be the object the whole nation was intent upon, eſpecially they who had begun the revolution.

Can

Can he ever be excused for subjecting his masters to his own power? Was it not an excess of folly and treachery, to expose himself to the hatred both of his own party and of that against him, by his sacrificing friends and enemies, and even his country, to the acquisition of a boundless power, which he should have preserved to the parliament only, as from them only he held it in trust? Is not this the only end that person ought to propose to himself, who aims at true glory by being of service to his country? Cromwell was a man of an enterprising genius, of great bravery, and good natural parts; and of that quickness of imagination, which readily hits upon the properest means of arriving at the end of his pursuits; but as he was educated in the maxims of the vulgar, could he have any pursuits, except what arose from the sentiments of the vulgar? Did not his greatest happiness consist in an immensity of power acquired by great talents, and had he a thought of considering what was the best and noblest use he could make of that power? He had neither so good an education, nor so elevated a turn of mind, as to observe, that neither great power, nor great talents can possibly merit esteem and praise from the community, but rather justly deserve blame and hatred, when they are employed to increase its calamities. He was indeed one of the best judges as to the choice of means; but can it be said, that he was as good a judge of the properest end he should have proposed? The ambitious indeed, in general, aim at the most exalted pitch of glory; but how can they attain it, who know not wherein it consists? Persons of a bold enterprising spirit and great talents, either for the cabinet or field, are indeed very scarce; but are not the sage calculators of the recompence due to human inventions, are not the judges of true merit and true glory, still more scarce?

On the Transmutation of Corn, from one Species to another. [67.]

SOME time ago, I sent you a short relation of the experiments made in Sweden and Holland, respecting the transmutation of oats into rye; a fact of so extraordinary a nature, as to have occasioned much speculation and enquiry. The following is the substance of two letters, published in several of the foreign prints, relating to the same subject.

The first letter is written from Leipsig, and informs us, that, on the 3d of June 1757, Mr. Richter, of that city, sowed very carefully 800 grains of good oats, in a spot inclosed for that purpose in his own garden; placing each grain regularly, about a span distance from another.

The crop appeared well in the blade, and he cut it while green only twice, viz. on the 22d of July, and on the 18th of August the same year. After which time no further notice was taken of it till the ensuing spring; when, about the latter end of May, three of the plants appeared to bear promising ears of bread-corn; on of them having 27 ears, the other 13, and the third 10. But out of the whole number, arising from the seed sown, these three were the only such; the other plants appearing, at this time, all oats; and the success of the experiment was despaired of, on the supposition, that, notwithstanding all the care taken in the choice of the seed, some grains which were not oats had escaped.

In the month of June, however, Mr. Richter was most agreeably surprised, to see a multitude of ears shot up, not of rye indeed, but of genuine, and as it proved, excellent wheat.

It is remarkable also, that the straw of this corn was uncommonly long, and the ears no less so in proportion; a circumstance owing, perhaps, to the distance at which the grains were separately disposed in the ground, to which also may, with no less reason, be attributed their extraordinary fertility. ——

The second letter is from Sweden. —— The transmutation of oats into rye, says the writer, is doubted of by many, here as well as in other places. Of a great number of people, who have attempted to confirm it by their own experience, there are many indeed, who assure us they have succeeded: there are, however, as many others, who confess they could make nothing of it. It should seem, on the whole, that

that the experiment answered in proportion to the accuracy of the observer: those, who made it with much caution and exactitude, having been unable to produce any rye; while others, who sow'd their oats up and down carelessly in fields and open places, have generally boasted their success.

In making a trial myself, I divided a piece of ground in one corner of my garden, into three beds; which I sow'd at different times, in the summer of the year 1757. The soil was pretty good, at least lighter and better than that of the neighbouring fields. I pick'd out several grains of oats; observing all the precautions recommended by Mr. Vergin, to a most scrupulous exactness. But my grain all perished in the winter, so that my essay proved nothing more than such a hazard attending the experiment.

Many of my neighbours, the roots of whose seed outlived the cold season, had nevertheless no better success in the end. Among the rest, Mr. Serenius, tho' he sow'd his oats in a large quantity and in the open field, could not find one ear of rye in his whole crop.

Those, however, who pretend to have experienced this surprising transmutation, have not failed to publish very pompous accounts of their discovery, in the periodical papers of this country; from which I suppose they will be copied into those of other places, and thence be dispersed throughout Europe. This nevertheless is certain, that none of the most successful, that I know of, pretend to have reaped the advantage of a full crop of rye from their oats; but that only in a field sown with the latter kind of grain, they have found, here and there, a few ears of the former.

Much has already been written *pro* and *con*, relating to this subject. In the mean while most of our naturalists dispute the fact; Linnæus himself remaining neuter in the controversy, and leaving it to be decided by future experiments.

It were to be wished the writer of the first letter had specified how many grains of wheat, on the whole, Mr. Richter's 800 oats produced; since the benefit and use of the discovery, supposing it real, depends chiefly on the increase. Certain, however, it is, that if the transmutation could be indubitably proved, even but in few instances, tho' no benefit should accrue to the public, it is a most curious and interesting discovery in natural history.

Yours, &c.

A. A. B.

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BOOKS selling by Auction, at the Britannia, *near the* Royal Exchange, *by* L. FUNNIBUS, Auctioneer.

GRATITUDE, a poem in twenty four canto's; from the original German of Lady Mary Hapsburgh; published at Vienna, in the year 1756.

Machiavel the Second; or, *Murder no Sin*; from the French of M. le Diable; printed at Paris, for le Sieur Dæmon, in la Rue D'enfer, near the Louvre.

Cruelty a Virtue, a political tract, in two volumes, fine imperial paper, by Count Soltikoff.

The Joys of Sodom, a sermon, preached in the Royal Chapel at Warsaw; by W. Hellfatanasius, Chaplain to his Excellency Count Bruhl.

The Art of Trimming, a political treatise; by the learned Van-Self of Amsterdam.

Self-Preservation, a soliloquy, wrote extempore on an Aspen leaf in the plains of Minden; found in the pocket of an officer who fell on the 1st of August.

The Art of Flying; by M. Contades; with a curious frontispiece, representing Dismay with eagles wings, and Glory with a pair of crutches, following the French army.

The Reveries of a superannuated Genius, on the banks of Lake Liman, near Geneva; by M. de Voltaire.

The Spirit of Lying; from L'Esprit Menteur of M. Maubert.

Political Arithmetic; by the same author; in which is proved, to demonstration, that Two is more than Five, and that Three is less than One.

The Knotty Question discussed; wherein is proved, that, under certain circumstances, Wrong is Right, and Right is Wrong; by a Casuist of the Sorbonne.

A New Plan of the English Possessions in America, with the Limits properly settled;

tled; by Jeffery Amherst, Geographer to his Britannick Majesty.

The Theory of Sea-Fighting reduced to Practice; by E. Boscawen, Mariner.

A Treatise on the Construction of Bridges; by I. Will, and I. Will-not, Architects, near the Black Fryars at Louvain.

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A remarkable discovery in the Southern Ocean.

A Letter has lately appeared in some periodical papers from the late M. de Maupertuis, to the King of Prussia, in which that ingenious writer observes, among other particulars, that, in the southern hemisphere, there is an unknown space, larger than any of the four quarters of the known world, and yet, that no prince, in an age wherein navigation has been so greatly improved, has had the curiosity to send to discover whether this space consists of land or sea. He adds, that as there is not in all the known parts of the globe, a space of such prodigious extent entirely covered with water, it is very reasonable to suppose that part of it, at least, is land; and therefore he recommends an attempt to discover it, as an undertaking that would, in all probability, be attended with the greatest advantages. [405.]

What this great man only conjectured, I know from experience to be partly true; and as in all probability an account of this discovery may not prove unacceptable to your readers, I shall give you the history of it, in as concise a manner as I am able.

In the year 1702, I made a voyage to the East-Indies on board a Dutch ship belonging to Amsterdam; and, in our return, off Madagascar, in 25 degrees south latitude, we were overtaken with a terrible storm at north west, which continued eight days, during which time we were obliged to scud before it, and were at a great rate to the southward. When the storm began to abate, we discovered, about six leagues to lee-ward of us, a cape or head-land. Terrified at seeing land so near us, as the wind still blew very hard, and the sea ran exceedingly high, we did all in our power to weather it, but found it impossible. We could carry very little sail; and when we came to put the ship near the wind, the sea made a free passage over us, so that we were obliged to put her again before the wind, to prevent her foundering. We now began to give over all hopes of safety, and commit ourselves wholly to the care of Providence, the only Being capable of protecting us in this scene of distress.

We approached the land at a great rate, and on our starboard-side, about a league distant, we saw the sea break violently on the rocks; a sight big with horror! Nor is it possible to describe the terror which now seized us, as we expected in a few moments to pass the dreary gulph that separates time from eternity. In this melancholy situation we continued for some time, till at last the land seemed to open on the larboard-side, which was free from rocks and breakers, and appeared to form a bay.

This gleam of hope induced us to stand as near as possible to the point of land which formed the windward side of the bay. As we approached it the bay opened,

ed, and we began to flatter ourselves, that, if it was free from rocks, we might still be safe. Animated by these hopes, we pursued our course, and had the satisfaction to find, that beyond this point of land was a fine sandy-bay, and in the bottom of it a river, or harbour. But our ship was now so very leaky, that we could hardly keep her above water, with all our pumps going, and therefore we thought it most adviseable to endeavour to enter the harbour, as we should by that means have a chance of saving our lives, if we lost the ship. Accordingly, we steered directly for it, and had the pleasure to find it an excellent harbour, but not water sufficient for a large ship to ride a-float at low-water. It was defended from all winds; the bottom a fine sand. It was a sort of round bason, about 100 fathoms in diameter, and surrounded with a gentle rising, cloathed with trees above the high-water mark. The entrance of the harbour was on the west-side, and on the south a small river of excellent water flowed into the bason. The north-shore was flat, the sand drying near forty fathoms from the high-water mark; but that on the south and east sides was bold, and pretty steep.

In this fortunate asylum we came to an anchor; but our ship still leaked so terribly, that we were forced to keep our pumps going continually. We entered the harbour at about three quarters flood, in the evening of the 12th of August 1703, and at low-water found our ship had sued above two feet.

The next day, at high-water, we hauled her to the north-side of the harbour, till she touched the ground; so that at low-water she was left dry upon the sand, where we stopped her leaks, and refitted her in the best manner our circumstances would permit.

Having thus repaired our crazy ship, we again towed her into the middle of the bason, and there brought her to an anchor. We now employed ourselves in cutting and taking wood, and filling our casks with fresh water; both which were easily performed, as there was plenty of both within a few fathoms of our ship. The harbour also abounded in fish; so that we had a sufficiency of it fresh every day. But our bread, great part of which was damaged in the late storm, became short; and this was a misfortune not to be repaired: for with regard to the bread-tree, so common in Guan, and other Ladrone islands, we searched for it in vain, among the great variety of trees growing round the harbour. Our search however was not wholly in vain: we found plenty of limes, oranges, and citrons; fruits very welcome to men who had lived some time on salt provisions; and in a valley, about half a mile to the southward of the bason, large herds of buffaloes, so tame that they were killed with great ease; and we might have procured a sufficient quantity of their flesh to have victualled a small fleet; but having no salt, we satisfied ourselves with killing only as many as we could eat, while the flesh continued sweet.

By the 25th of the same month, we were again ready to pursue our voyage; but a calm, which continued for two days, hindered our departure. This interval we employed in surveying the mouth of the harbour, and the adjacent coast. The entrance we found perfectly free from either rocks or sand-banks; so that a ship may enter it at high-water without the least danger. But about four miles to the southward, a ledge of such stupendous rocks projected itself into the ocean, as filled us with terror. The idea of their craggy summits is still imprinted in my memory, and the remembrance of the danger we escaped in the late terrible storm, caused my heart to overflow with gratitude to that Almighty Being, who rules the ragings of the ocean, and conducts the feeble mariner into a harbour of safety.

A fresh wind springing up at south-east, in the morning of the 28th, we left this harbour, and continued our course for the Cape of Good Hope. But as the remaining transactions of this unfortunate voyage have no relation to the above discovery, I shall here end my narrative with observing, that this harbour, if I can trust my memory, lies in about 48 deg. of south latitude, and 30 deg. east of the Cape. I say, if I can trust my memory,

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In this fortunate aſylum we came to an anchor; but our ſhip ſtill leaked ſo terribly, that we were forced to keep our pumps going continually. We entered the harbour at about three quarters flood, in the evening of the 12th of Auguſt 1703, and at low-water found our ſhip had ſued above two feet.

The next day, at high-water, we hauled her to the north-ſide of the harbour, till ſhe touched the ground; ſo that at low-water ſhe was left dry upon the ſand, where we ſtopped her leaks, and refitted her in the beſt manner our circumſtances would permit.

Having thus repaired our crazy ſhip, we again towed her into the middle of the baſon, and there brought her to an anchor. We now employed ourſelves in cutting and taking wood, and filling our caſks with freſh water; both which were eaſily performed, as there was plenty of both within a few fathoms of our ſhip. The harbour alſo abounded in fiſh; ſo that we had a ſufficiency of it freſh every day. But our bread, great part of which was damaged in the late ſtorm, became ſhort; and this was a misfortune not to be repaired: for with regard to the bread-tree, ſo common in Guan, and other Ladrone iſlands, we ſearched for it in vain, among the great variety of trees growing round the harbour. Our ſearch however was not wholly in vain: we found plenty of limes, oranges, and citrons; fruits very welcome to men who had lived ſome time on ſalt proviſions; and in a valley, about half a mile to the ſouthward of the baſon, large herds of buffaloes, ſo tame that they were killed with great eaſe; and we might have procured a ſufficient quantity of their fleſh to have victualled a ſmall fleet; but having no ſalt, we ſatisfied ourſelves with killing only as many as we could eat, while the fleſh continued ſweet.

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tor my journal, by an unfortunate accident, was burnt about five years ago; and I would not assert a fact of that consequence to mariners, unless I was fully convinced of its being absolutely true; which I assure you this narrative is, in every other particular. R. MAG.

The question discussed, whether Lord G— S— ought to have a court-martial appointed for his trial.

WE have, for above a month past, been plagued with the noise of infamous libels in our streets, and ridiculous disputes in every company we could go into, about the behaviour of the General in chief of the British troops in Germany, at the battle of Thornhausen, on the first of last month. The disputes I call ridiculous, because no man can talk rationally about the affair, who has no certain knowledge of the plan, or nature of the ground whereon the battle was fought, nor of the disposition of the two armies, nor of the orders that were given and received before, during, or after the engagement; and the libels I call infamous, because no man of any common humanity will condemn a man, and endeavour to expose him to the resentment of the mob, before he has been heard in his own defence; nor will a man of any common honour endeavour to vindicate a character, before he has any certain knowledge of the facts upon which that vindication must be founded.

On the publication of the General's short address, a new question has arisen of which every man may judge, because it does not depend upon facts, but upon the rules of equity and the nature of our constitution. The question is, Whether this General, now he is dismissed the service, may and ought to be tried by a court-martial? I have considered this question as seriously and maturely as I could, and in the light it as yet appears to me, I think, that he not only may, but ought to be tried by a court-martial. If he be innocent, he has a right to be so tried, that he may have an opportunity to justify his character, which he cannot otherwise do in an authentic and legal manner. If he be guilty, and that guilt proceeded from a cowardly, treacherous, mutinous, envious or malicious cause or intention, the public have a right to have him tried, convicted, and condignly punished, in order to terrify others from being guilty of the like crime; because it is a crime of the most dangerous, as well as public nature: for if often repeated, it must at last put an end to our very being as a free and independent nation. But this right the public cannot obtain any other way than by a fair trial before an impartial court-martial; for a breach of neglect of military orders cannot be tried or punished by any sort of proceeding at common law.

The King, 'tis true, may grant a pardon, or his attorney-general may enter a *noli prosequi*, with respect to most public crimes; but a *noli prosequi* is never entered unless desired by the person indicted, nor without the consent of the prosecutor, if there be any such beside the King; and a pardon is never granted, but at the desire, and upon the professed repentance of the criminal, unless it be in crimes wherein many have been concerned, and public justice has been satisfied by the execution of some of the principals and accomplices; nor is it usual to grant a pardon for any crime, in the perpetrating of which there appears to have been great cruelty or treachery. And with regard both to pardons and *noli prosequi's*, it is a general rule, that *non poterit rex gratiam facere cum injuria et damno aliorum*, which in many cases prevents their effect either in part or altogether. In short, the true reason why this prerogative of granting a pardon, or entering a *noli prosequi*, is lodged in the King, is, because of that maxim in our constitution, which says, that *nulli magis tueri rempublicam creditum est quam regi*; consequently this prerogative is unjustly exercised, as every prerogative may be, when a pardon is granted, or a *noli prosequi* entered, in a case where it is very much the interest of the public to have the crime condignly punished; and, by the former rule, it ought never to be exercised before trial, when the prosecuted has no other way to vindicate his character

character, upon when any other perſon has an intereſt in having the affair regularly tried, and has no other remedy provided by law; which is the caſe, when an inferior officer diſobeys or neglects the orders of his ſuperior; for his ſuperior officer may ſuffer in his character by ſuch diſobedience or neglect: he may have been thereby defeated, or prevented from rendering a victory compleat; and has no way of vindicating his character, but by having ſuch inferior officer fairly tried by an impartial court-martial.

Now with regard to an officer's having a right to be tried by a court-martial, when his character has been unjuſtly aſperſed, every one who conſiders the ſeverity of our laws againſt malicious libels, and the many actions that may be, and are daily brought for ſcandalous words, muſt ſee what care is taken by our laws, to preſerve the character as well as the life and property of every ſubject. They preſerve not only a man's general character, but his particular character as to the trade or buſineſs he profeſſes, and by which he gains a livelihood. A taylor or ſhoemaker may have a legal remedy, not only for vindicating his character, but for puniſhing the man, who, either by publiſhing a libel or by words, ſhall repreſent him as a bankrupt or diſhoneſt man, or as an unſkilful and bungling taylor or ſhoemaker; and ſhall a gentleman of the army have no legal remedy for vindicating his character againſt one, who, upon any particular occaſion, repreſents him as a cowardly, mutinous, diſobedient, or negligent officer?

It is ſaid, that the reaſon for the ſeverity of our laws againſt malicious libels, is to prevent the bloodſhed and murder that may be occaſioned by the publiſhing of any ſuch libel. Surely, this reaſon holds much ſtronger with regard to the officers of our army than any other rank of men in the kingdom; therefore if it ſhould be ſaid, that no officer has a right to inſiſt upon being tried by a court-martial, in order to vindicate his character, when it has been, upon any particular occaſion, aſperſed, I will ſay, that if he ſhould challenge, fight, and kill the author of that aſperſion, the killing ought, upon his trial, to be brought in *ſe defendendo*; for to kill in defence of his character, when he has no other remedy, is really a killing in defence of his life.

For this reaſon, whilſt an officer is in actual ſervice, the appointment of a court-martial for his trial, when upon any ſuch occaſion he demands it, certainly may and ought to be granted; and I believe it never was or will be refuſed. The only queſtion then is, whether a court-martial may be appointed for trying an officer after he has been diſbanded, or diſmiſſed the ſervice, for an offence alledged to have been committed whilſt he was in actual ſervice? This, indeed, might admit of ſome doubt, if the officer himſelf did not demand it; for it may be ſaid, that he is not then in the army, and conſequently not obliged to ſubmit to the juriſdiction of a court-martial. But, in my humble opinion, as the offence was committed whilſt he was in the army, he may, even after being diſmiſſed, be tried, and condemned or acquitted, by a court-martial; and that whether he demands it or no; becauſe the mutiny-act ſays, the King may grant a commiſſion for holding general courts-martial for puniſhing the offences therein mentioned, without any limitation, whether the offender be then in the ſervice or no. And I am the more inclined to be of this opinion, becauſe, if it had been otherwiſe, I am perſuaded, that after the General, whoſe character is now attacked, had demanded to be tried by a court-martial, his Majeſty would not have diſmiſſed him the ſervice, until after that trial was over, as he might in the mean time have been ſuſpended from all military command.

But be this opinion as it will, no ſuch queſtion can ariſe, until after the appointment of the court-martial; and then, if the officer himſelf ſhould plead and deny his being ſubject to the juriſdiction of the court-martial, or if any member thereof ſhould doubt of the court's having a power to try him, the queſtion is not, by our conſtitution, to be determined by his Majeſty in council, but by the judges in Weſtminſter-hall, upon a motion for a prohibition, or ſuch other motion as ſhall be thought moſt proper. This doubt can therefore be no reaſon againſt the appointment

ment of a court-martial; but the refusing to appoint any, may, by some discontented people, be deemed a breach of *magna charta*, which says, *Nulli negabimus aut differemus rectum aut justitiam.* "We will neither deny nor delay justice or right to any man." For this reason I must think, that in the present case a court-martial not only may, but ought to be appointed; and if the question, as to the power of that court, should be determined in the negative, it would for ever after be very wrong to dismiss an officer accused of any military offence, and demanding to be tried by a court-martial, untill after he had been so tried; for otherwise the case of the accused and accuser would be far from being equal.

His Majesty may, by our constitution, as it yet stands, dismiss any officer, without any reason or cause assigned, though an attempt was once made to get this altered. What then would be the condition of the officers in our army? The General in chief, who is always a favourite, might not only get an officer dismissed the service, but dismissed with such a stigma as would be a lasting reproach, and a bar to his getting into any foreign service, and that without leaving it in his power to wipe out that stigma by a fair trial. Let such General but accuse any officer under his command of behaving cowardly, upon some particular occasion: if he thought him really guilty, he would only suspend, or get him suspended, and then tried, condemned and shot by the sentence of a court-martial; but if he had accused him only out of pique, or found that he had accused him rashly, and could no way prove his accusation, he would dismiss, or get him dismissed the service, the moment he presumed to demand a trial by a court-martial.

Would this be equal? Would it not be of the most dangerous consequence to the officers of our army, against whom their General happened to conceive any unreasonable pique? And would it not be particularly so to a General of British troops, serving in an army composed mostly of foreign mercenaries in British pay, and commanded in chief by a foreign General of the same country with those mercenaries? For such a British General, if true to his country, must necessarily have disputes with such a Commander in Chief, about the allotment of quarters and provisions for the British troops, about the musters and pay of the mercenaries, and about various matters of account; especially as some foreign nations have, *till lately*, been taught to think, that they have a right to treat the people of this country in what manner they please, and to squeeze as much money from us as they can possibly invent any claim for.

From hence we must conclude, that no minister, who has a true regard for our present happy establishment, will advise the refusing, in this General's case, the appointing of a court-martial; because it may be supposed, and will certainly be insinuated by the disaffected, that such refusal proceeds from an apprehension, lest his trial should bring to light the disputes that happened between him and the Commander in Chief of the army in Germany, in which he unluckily chanced to have a subordinate command; for that there were some such disputes between them, common fame loudly reported, long before the battle of Thornhausen.

However, let the issue of this question be what it will, as I have a firmer belief in a divine providence than some of my cotemporaries, I begin, from this affair to suspect, that the blood of Byng now cries with success for vengeance. If so, there are some amongst us that have much greater reason to tremble, than this General who is now the object of popular clamour; which even the best and wisest King must sometimes yield to, notwithstanding that clamours have been artfully raised, and industriously propagated by those, who had resolved to make one little or supposed criminal a scape-goat for some amongst themselves, that were much more truly and more heinously criminal.

These are my thoughts upon the law question now in agiation, which may contribute towards enabling us to determine that question of fact, which so many now ignorantly and ridiculously pretend to judge of.

Sept. 21. 1759. I am, &c.

L. MAG.

Morning

Morning Thoughts on WAR, PEACE, &c.

NOW, from his roseate bow'r, the sun sublime
Lifts his effulgent eye, and looks abroad,
With boundless majesty, on hill, on dale,
On grove, dome, fountain, and imperial town,
Proud nature's ample glories to survey.
Himself the first. — Led by the jocund hour,
And solitude, contemplative, to breath,
The balmy nectar of the fragrant air,
And give a loose to philosophic joys;
Forth to an arbor's melancholy shade,
Of olives form'd, the captivated Muse,
With step demure, her lonely walk pursu'd.
A pleasing calmness hush'd each ruder gale,
Silence attentive from each point of Heav'n,
Save where a riv'let murmur'd o'er its bed
Of polish'd pebbles; or from hawthorn bush,
Or lofty elm, sylvestran harmony
Wak'd drowsy echo, sleeping in her cell,
By Time's rude chizel hew'd to marble rock.
With fresh insinuating objects charm'd,
So captivately fated to engage
Imagination's elevated pow'rs,
And rouse the finer feelings of the soul,
While half of mortals slumber'd on soft couch
Of ease and dalliance, in idea croud
A thousand themes, to sooth thy pensive turn,
Sweet contemplation! — Fluctuating long,
As this, or that, of higher moment seem'd,
At length her thoughts, collected, ceas'd to rove,
While thus her solitary accents broke
The solemn stillness; thine, celestial Muse!

O WAR! tyrannic deity, beneath
Thy lifted sword, what millions have expir'd!
Before the tempest, from thy engines sent,
Explosive, bomb of nature and of art,
What cities, where puissant monarchs dwelt
Amid the proud regalia of a court,
Dreadful in overwhelming ruin sunk!
What kingdoms been depopulated, plung'd
In desolation, massacre, and death!

Shall human blood be'er gorge thy rabid greed?
Insatate monster! thy malignant sight,
No spectacles of anguish and distress,
Rapine and devastation, satisfy?

But stop, exasperated Muse, so loud,
Let not thy bold interrogations rise.
Hap'ly to bring about some great design,
That some important crisis should revolve,
Emerging bright from congregated gloom,
Guesses, interpretations, falsehoods, doubts,
Gross imposition of a thousand years;
This ravager of mankind is allow'd,
Unbounded, thro' our world's extensive scene,
To rage indomitable. — What vast schemes,
In God's own cabinet conceiv'd and plan'd,
Transcendant! (what grand revolutions, big
With general weal, subordinate, has war,
Aided by emperors and kings, beneath
The ample covert of his splendid shield,
Wielding the spear or brandishing the lance,
Decisive wrought, since time receiv'd her birth.
With one bold stroke of his exerted arm!
Let Britain, Italy, and Greece attest.
Time, daughter of eternity! design'd,
First-born of Heav'n, illustrious, to effect,
Her eye still fix'd on yon revolving sun,
These purposes of government supreme. ——

What enterprizes of sublime import,
Pregnant with fate of sceptres, thrones, as well,
Papal, as monarchic; by sage inspir'd,
And prophet, long predicted (not in vain,
Divine prescience cannot err), remain
Involv'd in dark maze of Heav'n's decrees,
For war yet to accomplish; he alone
Can tell, whose eye, omniscient, deep discerns
Past, present, future (terms by man devis'd,
Commensurate to his contracted ken)
In one connected comprehensive view?

Did God himself with perfect hand impress,
To mortals kind, the animated clay,
With FREDRIC's royal image, and inspir'd
That vivifying spark of fire divine
Which bade him rise, his Maker's noblest work,
The monarch, hero, and the man mature?
Merely from caprice, chance, fatality,
Or title, from progenitors deriv'd?
No! when a God-head deigns to interfere
In frivolous concerns of human kind,
Something supremely worthy of a God,
Certain as his existence, will result! ——

Peace is the child of war, in camps begot;
In tumult and uproar of battle nurs'd;
The trumpet's clangor, fortell melody,
And cannon's thunder, music in her ear.
Next educated, from infantile state,
By conduct, resolution, vigilance,
Courage, and magnanimity; soon
Accomplish'd thus, to victory espous'd.
Who then condemns the sire condemns the child,
Fairest of offsprings yonder sun beholds
From his bright eminence; of which descends,
Their common parent, by succession sure,
Science, her elder-born; before her view
A telescope extended; poring deep,
Sublime researcher! on fair nature's works,
Philosophy; blunt commerce, on a flat
Her steady eye, in mute attention, fix'd;
And industry, first favourite of kings,
With honest countenance, and unbecrut face;
Her grand relations, virtue, from the skies
Descended; liberty, majestic stands,
And holding in her grasp an olive branch;
Religion, heir of immortality.

How is the Muse rapt into future times!
Where each dark mistery of fate, lavish
In tenfold night, has hid from human thoughts,
With thy ambition, not prophetic fire,
O Hebrew Bard, inspir'd! — How swells her breast
With ravishment divine, on fancy's wing,
Enthusiastic, borne thro' these domains
Of gloom and prodigy! auspicious led,
By hallow'd taper, in her kindly hand,

Which revelation holds! — How bounds her heart,
With triumph, while, tranſported, ſhe obſerves
Each grand arcana of the ſkies infolds
Wonders on wonders infinite! complex!
Beyond thy power, O reaſon! to arrange
In order meet! yet to that Sapient eye,
Which kindled, with one glance, yon radiant ſun
Conſiſtent, ſimple, uniform throughout!

What floods of glory burſt upon her ſight
Irradiating heav'n, and earth, and ſkies;
While trembling, and aſtoniſh'd, ſhe beholds
Jehovah walking on the whirlwind's wing,
And travelling in the greatneſs of his ſtrength!
Diſplay omnipotent, his naked arm,
Prepar'd for ſpeedy vengeance on his foes!
Darkneſs his dread pavilion! round his head,
Ten thouſand ſtars collected in a blaze!
Before, behind, in terrible array,
Reſplendent cherubims, embodied firm;
Each riding on a cloud's diffus'd expanſe
Of liquid gold; immortal youth and bloom,
In ev'ry feature; ardent promptitude,
To catch the ſignal of their ſov'reign's nod!

Stern from his lips the mighty mandate flies,
Like thounder loud, at mid-night's ſilent hour.

Down, on fleet ſteerage of his purple wings,
One eminent for dignity and grace,
And ſtrength of form, precipitates his flight,
Honour'd with his Creator's high beheſts.

Rapid as arrow from contracted cord,
Skirting the borders of unnumber'd worlds,
Struck with portentous awe at his approach;
On earth, a region diſtant far, he lights,
Stranger auguſt! — Short reſpite is indulg'd —
He waves his ſword, tremendous—girds his loins,
And tow'rs along, majeſtic in his wrath! ——
Then (executed his momentous charge),
Thro' liquid tracts profound of lucid air
Again aſcends ſublime: eclipſing, now,
In glory, as he paſſes, Cynthia's ray;
Now, that bright orb, whence the reflects her light;
Now yonder ſtars, ſuns to remoter worlds.—
But, O! (humanity demands a tear)
From her high eminence the Muſe muſt ſtoop!
Far other objects her attention fix,
Than Seraph, on celeſtial pinions borne,
Sailing thro' depths of circumambient air!
Turn, turn to earth compaſſion's weeping eye!
Turn—but each cenſure reprehenſive ſtay,
Level'd, preſumptuous, at vindictive Heav'n.
Is not the rigour of the ſentence due?
Can juſtice, guided by omniſcience, err?

What vaſt viciſſitudes, in mute ſurprize
And wonder, plunge her deep bewilder'd thought!
What ſtrange appearances! what changes new!
Unapprehended by a world, immers'd
In vice and folly, fatally ſecure!
Each haughty tyrant proſtrate in the duſt
That proudly aim'd at univerſal ſway,
Nor own'd a God on high, who, with one frown,
Could blaſt, in embryo, his abortive ſchemes!
Thy Pontiff, Rome! degraded from his chair,
A fall'n angel! whence he iſſu'd forth,
(Uſurper bold) his arrogant commands,
Anathema's, impoſtures; to inſult
Thy unreſerv'd credulity, O man!
The diadem and crown; the purple robes
Of gorgeous majeſty by millions view'd,
With abject adulation! mitre, veſt,
Vain pageantries of ſacerdotal pride!
(O meek! O humble SAVIOUR of mankind!
Thee how unlike!) expos'd to vulgar eyes,
And eſtimated as the ſordid earth,
That there conceals, in many a moulding heap,
Each late poſſeſſor, undiſtinguiſh'd now,
From meaneſt ſlaves inhabiting the grave!
While, univerſal as the Lord of day
Diffuſes round his light, with gracious ſmile,
Meſſiah, brightneſs of his Father! long,
Antient of days! foretold; begins his reign,
Millenial reign!—Ye ſaints elect rejoice;
Ye martyrs, ye bleſt ſpirits of the juſt,
Heroes, and mighty conquerors, beneath
The Chriſtian banner rang'd! of all degrees,
Ye angels, ſeraphs, miniſters of grace!
Join, join in triumph, with exulting ſhout!—

But moderate, O Muſe, thy daring flight,
Check theſe advent'rous ſallies; nor explore
Where reaſon is intangled in a maze
Inextricable. Drop into thyſelf,
And diffident, in modeſt ſilence, own
How little, abject, weak, and blind—thou art!

W. S.

An ODE.

ON Avon's banks, when CELIA takes her way,
The jocund birds from each accuſtom'd ſpray
Pour forth their airy notes:
Around wild muſic floats;
The river in ſoft cadence falls,
And echo back the melody recalls,
To thoſe who bleſt beſide her move.
Thus nature wears the face of love;
The hawk on high does ſmoothly ſail,
The ruggid rocks their horrors vail,
Th' advancing gloom far eaſtward ſtands afraid,
And heav'n and earth confeſs the charming maid.

Ev'n as the ſun, in his eternal race,
Firſt o'er the main erects his radiant face;
The darkneſs ſwift before him flies,
The clouds aſſume ten thouſand dyes,
Of purple, crimſon, yellow, gold;
Beyond whatever poets told;
Beyond what fancy imag'd ever
In phrenzy, madneſs, or in fever.
The mountains flame, and all the world abroad
Beam with the borrow'd glories of the God.

The PIGEON'S CHOICE.

TO ev'ry fair a pigeon rov'd,
By ev'ry fair alike belov'd:

Where-

Where-e'er he flew, the female train
Practiſe their wiles his heart to gain;
Bridle the neck, and bill and coo,
And imitate what women do.
At length he found that too much joy
Muſt ſoon his vig'rous health deſtroy;
So thought it prudent to give over,
Aſſume the huſband, drop the lover.
At firſt the *fan-tail* nymph he tries,
Who, in a moment, met his eyes.
Her heart exults with inward pride,
And fancy fix'd her for his bride.
Secure of conqueſt, ſhe neglected
The real charms the youth expected.
No gentle manners, no conceſſion;
All muſt be left to her diſcretion:
Whilſt vanity and affectation
Supply'd the place of ſenſe and ſtation.
" He could not anſwer to his conſcience
To be confin'd to pride and nonſenſe:
A miſtreſs thus, was right and civil;
But, in a wife, they were the devil:"
So left the nymph to ſhrot alone,
Regardleſs of her idle moan.
The *carrier*, a pigeon ſleek,
With ruddy bill, and ſnowy neck,
Caught his deſires; but yet the dame
Had but a ſort of doubtful fame:
He ſaw ſhe rambled round the county,
And gueſs'd ſhe might diſperſe her bounty.
He knew ſhe ſeldom kept the houſe,
And needs muſt make a wretched ſpouſe:
Never at eaſe, but on the wing!
So dropt the airy giddy thing.
The *cropper* next, the ſtately fair,
Claim'd his affection and his care;
But to his ſorrow ſoon he found
Her principles and mind unſound.
She boaſted much her great deſcent,
" She was not for the vulgar meant:
Yet ſhe would yield to his requeſt;
Provided he would make her neſt.
Her noble limbs were quite unfit
To do the drudg'ry of a cit."
He rais'd his head, his anger grew,
Flapping his wing away he flew.
An hundred other ſorts he try'd;
Some promis'd fair, ſome half deny'd;
But what rais'd moſt his indignation,
Was pride deep fix'd by education.
Cloſe in a farmer's yard he ſaw
The *common pigeon*, deep in ſtraw:
He view'd the modeſt humble mein,
Her beaut'ous feathers neat and clean:
He ſaw her earning hard for food,
And thought ſhe'd bring a healthy brood.
His judgment fix'd her in his mind,
He lov'd and courted—ſhe prov'd kind.
Of her poſſeſs'd, he found how vain
Were all the triffing gigling train.
No gadder ſhe, no affectation;
No airs, to give his mind vexation.
Her thoughts were wholly on him bent,
Studious in all to give content.
With pleaſure on his bill ſhe hung,
Then hatch'd her eggs, or fed her young.
With her he found the charms that give
The bliſs, that makes it bliſs to live.

The Caſe ſtated. A tale.

THree nights ago, a Kentiſh ſquire
Was ſmoaking by the vicar's fire;
He talk'd a deal of ſtate affairs,
Of hops and turnips, hogs, and hares,
And freely larded all he ſpoke,
With many a laugh, and many a joke;
At length, when now a ſecond bowl
Had warm'd him to his inmoſt ſoul,
He fill'd a large capacious beaker,
With half the liquor in the ſneaker,
Graſp'd the good vicar by the hand,
And drank a health to FERDINAND.
Doctor, ſays he, pray make a ſermon,
About that fame illuſtrious German,
His very name my ſpirit chears—
Lord! how he trounc'd the poor Monſieurs!
I'll lay my life, Sir, and my riches,
CONTADES himſelf befoul'd his breeches.
He ſtunk ſo over hills and dales
That LEWIS ſmelt him at Verſailles.—
Sir, I've as good an annual rent
As any in the weald of Kent,
And from my ſoul abhor all cowards,
Tho' SACKVILLES call'd, or even HOWARDS;
That SACKVILLE, doctor, (do you ſee),
Has not the courage of a flea;
Had he but pour'd in one career,
His horſe upon the flying rear,
No Frenchman, Sir, in thirty ages,
With all the Louvre for his wages,
Would e'er have dar'd to dance or dine
Between the Weſer and the Rhine!
I much applaud your manly zeal
For Britain and the public weal,
Replies the prieſt—but, Sir, you ſhow
Ideas ſtrangely coarſe and low.
What, ſhall the noble DORSET's ſon
Be call'd a coward and poltroon,
Becauſe, forſooth, two young couriers,
Whoſe ſouls were ſleeping in their ears,
Abſurdly wild, like honeſt Teague,
Forgot themſelves in half a league,
And bad the Britiſh chief obey
What differ'd more than night and day.
Good neighbour! put the caſe that you,
When all your herds are in the Loo,
Should ſend your children, Tom and Richard,
With orders to your ſervant Pritchard;
Suppoſe that Tom, more ſtout and quick,
Should get the ſtart of hobbling Dick,
And tell your man to drive with ſpeed
The Cattle to the upper mead.

Suppoſe

Suppose again (nay hold your laughter),
Poor Dick arrives two moments after,
And twice repeats in Pritchard's ears
That he must only bring the *Steers*.
Now, as your man, tho' plain and rough,
Has spirit, sense, and wit enough,
He would, methinks, for fear of harm,
Run up directly to the farm,
Regardless of each little elf,
And take his orders from yourself.

An ODE *on our* GLORIOUS SUCCESSES; *as it was performed at* Cuper's-gardens, *on the* 30*th of* August *last.*

HARK, Truth her trump sounds!
Glorious Victory the strain:
Gallic Pride shall know bounds,
O'er the land, and the main:
See the crimson flood glide!
See the hostile field dy'd!

Chorus.

All hail to the heroes! BRITANNIA proclaims,
From the banks of the WESER, to the banks of the THAMES.

Through Great FERDINAND,
Oh! GEORGE! of thy line;
By celestial command.
Fir'd with ardour divine,
See Revenge crush the foe!
See Ambition laid low!

Chorus.

All hail to the heroes! BRITANNIA proclaims,
From the banks of the WESER, to the banks of the THAMES.

Ecclesia looks down,
With angelic bright smile;
Freedom prompts her sons on,
Glory sweetens their toil:
Three to one they defy;
BRITONS conquer or die.

Chorus.

All hail to the heroes! BRITANNIA proclaims,
From the banks of the WESER, to the banks of the THAMES.

She block'd up their fleet,
All confounded with fear!
"Invasion were great,
"But the BRITISH HAWKE's near:"
Will not COMBRANS advance,
For the honour of FRANCE?

Chorus.

Oh no; for BRITANNIA reigns queen of the sea,
And our cross of defiance proclaims we'll be free.

Like ROMANS of old,
When encroachment alarms,
To the world be it told,
Through our isle we bear arms:
While the gods lend us PITT,
Ev'ry foe shall submit:

Chorus.

All hail to his counsels, which loyalty charm,
Ev'ry patriot's firm heart; ev'ry heroe's stretch'd arm.

Though AUSTRIA and RUSSIA,
To crush him unite,
Lo! FREDERIC of PTUSSIA,
Triumphantly fight;
In the heat of the field,
Heav'n itself is his shield.

Chorus.

So when Israel's lov'd sons on the God of hosts call,
Straight the rivers divide, and the waves form a wall.

May peace ne'er descend
From her olive-twin'd bow'rs,
'Till GALLIA low bend,
And AMERICA's ours:
Then eternal renown
All the heroes shall crown.

Chorus.

Who fought for their country, their king, and the fair,
And the flow'rs of our arts, top the laurels of war.

On the AUTUMN.

LAndskips now no pleasure yield,
Ceres quits the naked field;
Spoil'd of ev'ry vernal grace,
Blushing FLORA hides her face.
From the trees, with ev'ry puff,
Showers of leaves come rustling off,
Some fill the ditch, some strew the ground,
And some in eddies play around.

Now the splendid God of day
Faintly darts the languid ray,
All his bright meridian pride
Scarcely thaws the hillock-side.
Philomel's melodious love,
Glads no more the gloomy grove;
Birds forget their warbling songs,
Silent are their tuneful tongues.

Furus o'er the ocean roars,
Foaming surges lash the shores;
Boreas, from the frozen north,
Brings his hoary treasures forth,
Crusting o'er with icy cake
Ev'ry river, pond, and lake.
Birds of passage disappear,
And all confirm the falling year. R. RUB.

An EPIGRAM: *On a* Great General.

NAY — blame not the Gen'ral — 'twill give much offence.
Believe me, he'll make a most charming Defence.
Pshaw! — A good defence is not the thing that we lack;
He had better have made an indiff'rent Attack.

Oxford, Sept. 15.

The

The Political State of EUROPE, *&c.*
for SEPTEMBER, 1759.

FOREIGN HISTORY.

PERSIA.

ALL accounts agree, that the utmoſt confuſion, havock, and deveſtation, ſtill prevail in the unhappy empire of Perſia. One competitor to the throne has ſucceſſively ariſen after another, and moſt of them have proved the victims of their own ambition. The lateſt advices from thence are dated at Aſterabat, the 20th February laſt.

Schah Ali-Chan-Send having conquered all the Miſandron, Muhamed Chaſſen-Chan was obliged to fly to Aſterabat, where he made a ſtand with his Kadſcars, and a ſmall number of Perſians. As ſoon as he arrived in this city, he cauſed all the Partiſans of Chaſſan-Chan-Lenck, the old governor, and his near relation, but who had declared againſt him, to be ſtrangled; not ſparing even Muhamed Weli-Chan, his own uncle. After perpetrating theſe cruelties, he intruſted his family to the care of his brother-in-law, and leaving Schach Iſmael at Aſterbat, put himſelf at the head of an army of all that he could aſſemble of the populace, and marched, about the beginning of this year, directly to Eſchref to attack Schach-Ali-Chan. He met him near the ſmall town of Kulbat, where a moſt bloody battle was fought, which laſted ſome hours, during the greateſt part of which the total overthrow of Ali-Chan ſeemed certain; but Fortune, however, who had been long againſt him, at length declared in his favour, and he entirely routed his enemy Muhamed Chaſſan-Chan, whom Muhamed Ali-Aga, brother of Chaſſan-Chan-Lenck, (the old governor before mentioned), killed with his own hand in the purſuit, and thereby revenged the blood of his countrymen which had been ſhed at Aſterbat, eſpecially that of Muhamed Weli-Chan and his wife, who was then with child, and whoſe womb was then moſt cruelly ripped open. Ali-Aga would not defile his ſword with the blood of the tyrant; he therefore cut off his head with a pomard, and carried it in triumph to Schach-Ali-Chan; who repaired immediately to Aſterabat, where he made his entry without the leaſt oppoſition, and received of his court Schach-Iſmael with all the marks of honour due to his rank.

TURKEY.

LETTERS from Conſtantinople bear, that the Mufti, or head of the Mahometan law, is depoſed; that he is ſucceeded by Chelibi Saide-Eſendi, formerly Kadeliſkar of Romelia; and that Hamza Pacha, lately appointed governor of the Morea, is affianced to the young Sultaneſs, daughter of his Sublime Highneſs, whoſe age is as one to forty. This is a political match; for when a Baſhaw is affianced to a daughter or ſiſter of the Grand Signior, he is from that moment to ſupport her, which eaſes the Sultan of a conſiderable expence.

From thence they write, that the new Reis Eſendi, or principal ſecretary of ſtate, was ſet out for Aſia Minor, to endeavour, if poſſible, to carry into execution the plan formed in the reign of the Emperor Trajan, for joining the lake of Nicea, an antient city of Natolia, to the gulph of Nicomedia, by a canal, and bringing into this canal the river of Zacarat, which runs into the Black Sea, that it may be at all times navigable. This would be of infinite ſervice to the trade of Conſtantinople, which would thus be ſupplied from Aſia Minor, with grain, timber for building, and fire-wood, at a much leſs expence than at preſent: But notwithſtanding the manifeſt utility of this project, there is little probability of its being executed: it would require able engineers, and, conſidering the preſent ſyſtem of the Ottoman Porte, foreigners will not be employed. The Sultan, in his zeal for the propagation of the Mahometan faith, hath forbid all his Chriſtian and Jewiſh ſubjects to buy ſlaves for their own account.

Advices from Smyrna of the 1ſt Auguſt bear, that the plague had entirely ceaſed in that city; at leaſt, that it did not appear that any perſon had been ſeized with it for ſome days.

POLAND.

LETTERS from *Gabin in Great Poland*, dated Auguſt 15. adviſe, that, on the 12th about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a violent ſtorm aroſe there, ſuch as had not been known in the memory of man; that the thunder and lightning was without interruption; and that, falling upon the ſteeple of the great church, it not only broke all the bells,

but ſplit the roof in ſuch a manner, that large pieces of ſtone fell down, and killed 337 perſons who were at their devotions, beſides wounding ſeveral others; that, during the ſtorm, hail-ſtones fell of a prodigious ſize, and deſtroyed all the fruits of the earth for near four leagues round; that the windows and tilings of houſes likewiſe ſuffered very much; and that whole flocks of ſheep were found dead in the fields, together with their ſhepherds.

GERMANY.

As the operations of the ſeveral armies have been of late ſo cloſely connected, we ſhall claſs them all under the head of Germany. Notwithſtanding the ſevere check which his Pruſſian Majeſty received at the fatal battle of Cunnerſdorff, it does not appear that the conquerors have been able to purſue their blow. The importance of a victory ought to be eſtimated only from its conſequences; but the reſult of this action has been no more than a mere maſſacre of men. Had the Ruſſians improved the advantages they boaſteſt of, they might ſoon have been in poſſeſſion of Berlin, and obliged the King to take ſhelter beyond the Elbe. This was the avowed purpoſe of their marching thro' ſuch a length of country. They have let ſlip the only opportunity, it is hoped, they ſhall ever have of deſtroying the K. of Pruſſia, which argues ſtrongly, that it has not been in their power. That monarch has ſtill had the addreſs, notwithſtanding the magnitude of his loſs and the inferiority of his numbers, to keep Soltikoff at bay, even tho' M. Daun approached to ſecond his operations; nor can we diſcover, that they have reaped any other fruits of this victory, than the ſacrifice of a ſuperior number of brave ſoldiers. This will clearly appear from the ſequel of the hiſtory.

After the battle of the 12th Aug. his Pruſſian Majeſty took poſt at Furſtenwalde in order to cover his territories from the incroachments of the enemy. Here he was encamped in ſo advantageous a manner, that the Ruſſian army never dared to moleſt him. Here he employed himſelf in repairing the loſſes he had ſuſtained, in recruiting his army from the garriſons of different places, and ſupplying the loſs of his artillery from the arſenal at Berlin. According to an authentic relation of the battle, ſaid to be tranſmitted to the Ruſſian ambaſſador at the Hague, the Ruſſians buried 7027 of the K. of Pruſſia's dead, took 5683 priſoners, 85 twelve-pounders, 15 ſix pounders, 57 three-pounders, 15 haubitzes, 26 pair of colours, 2 ſtandards, many cuiraſſes, fuſees, ſwords, near 3000 grenadiers caps, and a great quantity of warlike-ſtores. The Ruſſians had 2571 killed, and 10,722 wounded.

The K. of Pruſſia continued near Furſtenwalde till the 21ſt of Auguſt, where he received ſupplies of proviſions, ammunition and cannon from Berlin, and in that time put his army again in ſuch order as to render it formidable to the enemy. Towards the end of the month, the Ruſſians retired from Francfort on the Oder, and bent their march towards Guben in Lower Luſatia; but before their departure, we are told, that they exacted 250,000 dollars of that city, plundered one of the ſuburbs, and ſunk twenty barks laden with different kinds of goods, chiefly belonging to ſome Hamburg merchants, whoſe loſs is very conſiderable. The motive for this march of the Ruſſians ſeems to have been the approach of M. Daun, who, taking advantage of the King's defeat, haſtened towards that quarter in order to complete the blow; but Pr. Henry, who was poſted at Lowenburg, kept pace with him, and watched his motions ſo narrowly, that he thought proper to halt at Tribel, on the eaſtern borders of Luſatia. As ſoon as the Ruſſians left Francfort, a body of Pruſſian hunters took poſſeſſion of that city. The King having thrown three bridges over the Sprhee, to enable him the better to obſerve the motions of the two armies on that ſide, decamped from Furſtenwalde, and arrived on the 30th at Beſkow, and next day encamped between Luben and Lieberoſe. On the 2d of September he advanced to Waldau, and diſlodged a detachment of the enemy near Muhlroſe, where he made ſeveral hundred priſoners. Such was the poſition of thoſe armies in the beginning of this month.

We

We formerly took notice, that his Prussian Majesty had detached Maj.-Gen. Wunsch with a body of 7 or 8000 men, to stop the progress of the army of the empire, who had already retaken most of the Saxon towns, and were on the brink of laying siege to the capital. Accordingly that General marched thither with all expedition, retook Wittenberg in his way, and hastened to relieve Dresden; but the city had surrendered before his arrival. Of this we have the following particulars, in a letter dated, Dresden, Sept. 9.

This capital, which had been invested from the 22d, by the combined troops of the empire and the Austrians, who besieged it in form, surrendered at last on the 4th instant, by capitulation, by virtue of which the besiegers, the same evening at seven, took possession of the bridge on the Elbe, the royal palace, and the Pirna gate. An hour after, the Prince de Deux-Ponts and Gen. Macguire went to pay their compliments of congratulation to the royal family, and at the same time signified to them, that it was necessary they should retire that evening into the New Town; which they did accordingly at ten at night.—Next morning at day-break, Gen. Macguire came again to wait on the Electoral Princess, who, with the Prince her husband, had lodged at the Sicilian ambassador's, and signified to their Royal Highnesses that they must immediately go to Pirna, because the enemy approached. This notice occasioned great consternation; and at six o'clock all the Royal Family left the New Town by the Black gate, and crossed the Elbe on a bridge of boats a little above the town. The moment they were gone, word was brought, that Maj.-Gen. Wunsch, with a body of Prussians, was within sight of the New Town, and had even sent a major to summon the Austrian commander. He was answered, That as Gen. Schmettau had the day before surrendered the town, by capitulation, they had nothing to do with Gen. Wunsch. The Prussian Major being returned with this answer, Wunsch continued to advance; the Generals Wehlau and Brentano marched against him with all their Croats and Hussars; and they cannonaded each other till about eight o'clock, when they began to use their small arms. The Prussians still gaining ground, advanced to the village of Nieudorp, which is within cannon-shot of this town; but several regiments of horse and foot being detached by the Prince of Deux-Ponts, to support the generals Wehlau and Brentano, Wunsch was forced to retreat, and the action ended at eleven. The Austrians had about 1000 men killed and wounded. Gen. Wunsch encamped that night at Ketzler, about a mile from this city, and next day marched to Torgau.—During the engagement, M. Macguire, not knowing what the event might be, sent express after express, to desire the Royal Family to withdraw immediately into Bohemia; and accordingly they had got as far as Toplitz; but hearing on the 6th, that Gen. Wunsch had retired, they returned to Pirna, from whence we expect them every moment.—The Prussian garrison, consisting of 4000 men, marched out yesterday, and filed off before the army of the empire, which was drawn up in two lines, from the bridge of the Elbe to three quarters of a mile from the town. It is thought full one third of this garrison deserted. It was observed as something remarkable, that the Prussians evacuated the town on the very day they entered it three years before.

Gen. Wunsch being disappointed in his designs of relieving Dresden, bent his course towards Torgau, where he beat up the quarters of the army of the empire to some purpose. Of this we have the following account by authority, dated Torgau, September 10.

On the 3d instant, our corps under Gen. Wunsch passed the Elbe at this place, on our march to Cosdorff, and on the 4th we reached Grossen hahn, where we made sixty hussars prisoners. That very evening we pushed forward towards Dresden, and, at the distance of a mile from thence, met with a considerable body of hussars, croats, and Hungarian infantry, that were posted near Drachenberg, and immediately attacked them. The enemy was drove from one height and one thicket to another, till we came within sight of Dresden. The cannonade and the fire of the small arms continued the whole day, without its being possible for us to discover if that city was still in the possession of our troops or not. We were, however, of opinion that it had capitulated; and, for that reason, we retreated that night to Grossen-hahn, and next day, the 7th, to Cosdorff. Whilst we were in our way, advice was received, that the army of the empire was again before this place, and had summoned the commandant. Three of our battalions, therefore, and the whole cavalry, marched with all expedition to its relief. The night passed quietly; but on the 8th, after reconnoitring the enemy, the attack was resolved on. The infantry, which had been left behind, arrived by degrees, and filed off, as they came up, by the town into the gardens of the neighbourhood, where they had an hour's rest. The enemy cannonaded us for three hours without any effect, so that we did not answer it till our heavy artillery, and some battalions and squadrons, were posted on both our flanks. At one o'clock in the afternoon we entered the plain: our lines were formed; and we began the attack with such success upon the enemy's left, which was posted in the vineyards, that

that we broke it entirely, after they had rallied four times. The enemy's whole camp, with their tents, camp-equipage, and seven pieces of cannon, fell into our hands. The pursuit lasted above an hour; the enemy retreated towards Eulenburg. The number of prisoners we made upon this occasion exceeds 400, including 11 officers. Our loss in killed does not go beyond 20, among whom is Major Kirchberg of the regiment of Hoffman. All our men, both infantry and cavalry, did their duty.

We have just now received intelligence that Lieut.-Gen. Finck has been detached with a body of 8 or 10,000 men to join us, in consequence of advices received that Gen. Haddick was upon his march to reinforce the Prince of Deux-Ponts.

List of the Generals of the corps under the command of M. de St. André.

General of foot, Baron de St. André.

Lieutenant-Generals, Count de Trautmansdorff, Baron de Kolb, M. de Roth, M. de Rosenfeldt.

Major-Generals, M. de Wolffskeht, M. de Roth, M. de Varell, Comte de Courey, M. d'Augée.

Commissary of War, de Durr. Capt. de Seger, Capt. de Chevreux, Quarter-Master Spoerl, Lieut. de Bausse, The Prevot.

The original of the undermentioned list, was found in the village of Sippis beyond Torgau, where the enemy were quartered.

Croats, Regiments of Warrasdins, Angolins, Banalisky, Carlstadt, and Szlovmer, 3400 men.

Hussars of Szisini and Ratzlens, 600.

Horse, the regiments of Anspach, Bareuth, Trautmansdorff, Hohenzollern, and Palatine dragoons, 2000.

Foot, one battalion of Hohenlohe, one of Hesse-Darmstadt, two of Palatine guards, one of fusiliers of Wurtemberg, four of Mayence, two of Bade-Bade, and two of Saxe-Gotha and Weimar.

13 battalions of foot, make	6000 men.	
9 companies of grenadiers,	800	
Horse and Hussars,	2600	
Croats,	3400	
Total	12,800	

A letter from an officer of rank in the army of the empire, concludes thus:

"Our whole corps have lost all their camp-equipage, tents, kettles, knapsacks, &c. and, in short, all that belonged to the private men is fallen into the hands of the enemy. All the regiments, without exception, are unfit for service, through the loss of their camp-equipages. The poor soldiers are, at present, obliged to live like beasts; for they have nothing left but the cloaths they have upon their backs; without any vessels for water, or for dressing their provisions. If some method be not found to supply these wants as soon as possible, and provide them with a place of shelter, till they be refitted, they will be forced, either to desert, or to perish with misery."

After this successful expedition, Gen. Wunsch proceeded to Leipsic, of which he made himself master on the 14th, and made two battalions of the contingents of Francfort and Nuremberg prisoners of war. It is said, that he also exacted 250,000 crowns, besides provisions, from that city, on account of their allowing the Imperialists to post up infamous libels, containing reflexions on the K. of Prussia. After leaving a small garrison at Leipsic, Gen. Wunsch set out to join Gen. Finck, whom the King had detached from his army with about 10,000 men, in order to support the former, and attempt the reduction of Dresden, as M. Daun had ordered Gen. Haddick with a large corps of Austrians to support the Pr. of Deux-Ponts. Accordingly letters of the 22d, from Gen. Finck's camp at Corbitz near Meissen, brought the following interesting particulars.

After that Gen. Wunsch had retaken Leipsic, and joined us with his body of troops, we decamped from Eulenbourg, and directed our march straight to Dresden. Gen. Kleefeld, who was posted with a detachment of the army of the empire, near Dobel, retired at our approach. On our arrival at Nossen, we learnt that Gen. Haddick was encamped at Ruth-Shomberg; but, as soon as he saw us advance, he quitted that advantageous post, and we briskly cannonaded his rear; after which we went and encamped at Teutschen-Lohra, and finally at Corbitz. Gen. Haddick being in the mean time joined by the whole army of the empire, and by some Austrian regiments, came yesterday to attack us here. The cannonade, which was very brisk, began at nine in the morning, and did not end till dusk. Notwithstanding the good disposition of Gen. Haddick, and the great superiority of the enemy, we forced them to quit the field of battle and retire to Dresden. Our loss, in this affair, is very moderate; that of the enemy is not inconsiderable. Our infantry again performed, on this occasion, prodigies of valour.

In the mean time, the capital armies began to be in motion. Gen. de Ville having taken post near Lauban, Pr. Henry made a forced march from Sagan in Silesia in order to surprize him. That General escaped by retiring time enough to Gorlitz, and from thence to Bautzen; but his Royal Highness did not march in vain;

for

for he took the Auſtrian magazines at Gorlitz, Gabel, Bomiſch, Friedland, Zittau, &c. beſides about 1000 priſoners. On the other hand we were told, that Gen. Fouquet had decamped privately from Landſhut, and had penetrated within a few miles of Prague, into which city Gen. de Ville had retired; that another body of Pruſſians who were left at Landſhut under Maj. Gen. Baron de Goltze, had advanced by Schatzlar to Trautenau, and laid a great part of the circle of Koniggratz under contribution; and that Gen. Ziethen had made himſelf maſter of Friedland, deſtroyed the Auſtrian magazine there, and had made the garriſon, conſiſting of between 6 and 700 men, priſoners of war. Theſe operations obliged M. Daun to abandon almoſt all Luſatia, both to ſecure forage and proviſions for the ſubſiſtence of his troops, and to cover the remainder of his magazines in Bohemia. Accordingly he retired ſucceſſively to Spremberg, Lohſa, Bautzen and Camentz. Soon after, his Pruſſian Majeſty decamped from Waldau, and arrived on the 17th at Cotbus. Next day he advanced to Spremberg, and on the 19th encamped near Pforten. Here, we are told by letters from Dreſden, where they have now changed their note, that the King had eſcaped, by a prodigious ſtroke of good fortune, being attacked and overpowered by M. Daun, while he had only half his army with him; but that the retrograde march of Gen. de Ville had brought him out of the ſcrape, by forcing M. Daun to haſten his march towards Bohemia —— During this time the main body of the Ruſſians continued in the neighbourhood of Guben; whilſt Gen. Laudon was poſted near Mulhroſe with a large body of Auſtrian horſe and a corps of Ruſſian foot, amounting in all to about 20,000 men. Late advices however inform us, that the Ruſſians had ſtruck their tents, and that a large detachment was in full march towards Glogau to beſiege that city: other letters hear, that the K. of Pruſſia was in purſuit of them, ſo that if they offer to make a ſtand, an action muſt be expected. —— We are juſt told, that Pr. Henry, by two forced marches had deceived M. Daun, and opened a communication with Gen. Finck near Meiſſen.

EVER ſince the battle of Thornhauſen, the French army has been obliged to abandon one poſt after another. In our laſt we left them aſſembling in the neighbourhood of Marpurg, and the main body of the allies encamped at Wetter. The Hereditary Prince, who commanded a detachment on the right of the allies, employed himſelf continually in beating up the enemy's quarters. His Highneſs croſſed the Layne, and encamped on the 2d of September at Lienhauſen. The ſame day, he puſhed forward to Nieder-Weymar, where he ſurprized a detachment of the enemy, took two pieces of cannon, and ſome priſoners, without any loſs. Upon this the Duke de Broglio was detached with the reſerve to Wolſhauſen, on the ſide of Gieſſen; and the Count de St. Germain with two brigades of Armentieres' reſerve was poſted oppoſite to Marpurg. The Count de Chatelet was ſent to Lollau, with four brigades of infantry and three regiments of dragoons, whilſt the main army continued at Groſſ-Selhim, where they arrived after a moſt fatiguing march of two days.—The diſtreſſes they ſuffered in their retreat were very great; in their march thro' Heſſe, ſubſiſtence was ſo ſcarce, that they were whole days without eating any thing: an aid-du-camp of the Duke de Broglio, in a letter to a friend at Francfort, ſays, "We marched all day, and took a little reſt at nine at night, and then made our firſt meal. We have loſt ſo many men in our retreat, that our army is diminiſhed near one half."

On the 26th, the M. d'Etrees joined the army, to the great ſatisfaction of both officers and private men. He alighted at M. de Contades quarters, and after maſs was performed, all the general and other officers formed a circle round him. He received them in the politeſt manner; after which M. de Contades aſked him the order, as the ſenior Marſhal of France; but M. d'Etrees told him, that he did not command the army, that he was only his friend and his aid-du-camp; that he would always follow his counſels with pleaſure; that they would mutually communicate their thoughts to each other, and things would go the better for it. He afterwards aſked the ſtate of the artillery and troops, which

which was immediately ſhewed him.—— In conſequence of his advice, the French troops under the command of the Marq. d'Armentieres, after having been reinforced by the brigades of Anhalt and Lowenburg, ſeparated on the 27th from the army of M. de Contades, and drew nearer to the Lower-Rhine. A few days after, he marched towards Munſter, in order to raiſe the ſiege of that place, of which we had the following particulars in the Gazette. "It appears that Gen. Imhoff opened the trenches before Munſter, Auguſt 29. and his batteries having been all ready on the 2d September, he began to canonade and bombard the town on the 3d by day-break; but, next day, having received certain intelligence that M. d'Armentieres was advancing with 10 battalions detached from Lipſtadt, and alſo with ſome regiments of militia drawn from the garriſons of Cologn, Duſſeldorp and Weſel, Gen. Imhoff did not think it adviſeable with the ſmall force he had to continue the ſiege. It was accordingly raiſed on the 6th in the morning, and Gen. Imhoff retired with his corps between Nobliſbruck and Telight."

A letter dated from Munſter Sept. 7. runs thus: "The Marquis d'Armentieres arrived on the 5th at Coesfeld, and next day at four in the afternoon the Hanoverians left us. They did not fire one ſhot againſt the fortifications. They hoped, by ſetting fire to the public buildings and private houſes, to make the burghers mutiny and open the gates. No leſs than 220 houſes are deſtroyed by their bombs and red-hot balls; as are the convent of the congregation and ſteeple of St. Martin's. The convent and library of the Cordeliers are very much damaged. It is ſaid, that ſome diſcoveries, made by the papers of M. de Contades, taken after the battle of Auguſt 1. have expoſed this town to this ſevere treatment."

Notwithſtanding this diſappointment, Gen. Imhoff ſoon found means to make M. de Armentieres retire in his turn, as appears by the following letter from his camp at Telight near Munſter, dated September 13. "When we raiſed the ſiege of Munſter, during which we had but one man killed, and not one wounded, we pitched our tents at this place; upon which M. de Armentieres marched, and encamped under the cannon of the citadel. Gen. Imhoff, after giving us ſome days reſt, made certain motions which obliged Armentieres to decamp, and retire with the utmoſt diligence in the night between the 11th and 12th towards Weſel. The light troops went in purſuit of him, and have already ſent in ſome priſoners."

In the mean time let us proceed with the operations of the two capital armies. By a letter inſerted in the London Gazette, dated Hague, Sept. 9. we are told, that certain advice had been received, that Pr. Ferdinand had at laſt obliged the French to abandon their ſtrong camp in the neighbourhood of Marpurg, on the morning of the 4th, when they ſeemed to take the route of Gleſſen; that on the 5th, the Allies took poſſeſſion of the town, but that a conſiderable garriſon ſtill remained in the caſtle, under the command of M. de Pleſſis, which had not then ſurrendered: that the Pr. of Bevern, however, who was poſted on ſome heights which commanded the caſtle, was preparing to raiſe batteries in order to force them to ſurrender.

On the 4th, the French army decamped from Groſs-Selhim and marched to Muntzler, and on the 7th they encamped on the heights of Groſs-Buſeck, with their left at Shiffenberg. The two marſhals had their head-quarters at Anrodt; and the D. de Broglio with the reſerve, was poſted at Munich-holtzhauſen, with his right at Duddenhoffen and his left extending to Wetzlar. On the 10th, Pr. Ferdinand left his army at Wetter, and marched to Nieder Weymar, where he received advice that the caſtle of Marpurg had ſurrendered by capitulation on the 11th.—The garriſon conſiſted of 818 non-commiſſioned officers and ſoldiers, and 39 officers, in all 857, who were made priſoners of war. They found beſides a great quantity of proviſions and ammunition in the place.

In the morning of the 13th, a detachment of the French attacked the advanced poſts of the Pr. of Holſtein, but were repulſed with loſs. On the 19th, Pr. Ferdinand

nand marched from Neider-Weymar to Crosdorff, where he fixed his head-quarters. The grand army was encamped about two miles from Gieſſen, which was in their front, with their right at Rotheim and their left at Weiſmar. Gen. Wangenheim and the Pr. of Bevern were advanced along the Lahne oppoſite to Wetzlar. The French camp was on the other ſide of that river, in different corps, extending from the right of Gieſſen to Wetzlar, of which they were in poſſeſſion.

In the mean time Pr Ferdinand detached a body of 4000 men towards Limburg, a ſmall town on the Lahne, belonging to the Elector of Triers, who poſted themſelves in ſuch a manner as to cut off all communication between M. d'Armentieres and the army of M de Contades. Of this a letter from Coblentz, dated Sept. 23, informs us in the following terms, "A body of Hanoverians, amounting to about 4000 men, arrived this day at Limburg on the Lahne; they have as yet made no demand of any other contributions beſides forage. Our inhabitants and thoſe in the neighbourhood are in the greateſt conſternation: our records and archives are packed up to be ſent away. A great number of people from the country are daily flying hither with their beſt effects. The communication between the French army and us is intirely cut off. A body of 1300 French are encamped under our cannon, but are not ſuffered to enter our gates."—Later advices ſay, that theſe troops had ſummoned Ehrenbreitſtein, the reſidence of the Elector, who had retired to Coblentz.

Meanwhile it would appear, that the purpoſe of ſending theſe troops into the country of Treves, was only to maſk the deſigns of Pr. Ferdinand, who ſeems to have ſome other enterprize in view, in removing his army from Wetzlar, and paſſing the Lahne.—The French however conſtrue this motion of the Prince into a retreat, and roundly tell us, that having failed in burning the magazine at Friedberg, and cutting off the communication of the French army with Francfort, his Serene Highneſs had removed both his camps on the 27th, and marched back by the way he came. Thus, ſay they, an end is put to all the high expectations from the ſucceſs at Thornhauſen. How far it is ſo, a ſhort time will diſcover.

In the mean time five Engliſh tranſports arrived at Embden on the 5th, under convoy of two men of war, with draughts from the Britiſh troops, deſtined to reinforce the Allied army; but we have not yet heard that they had effected their junction with that army.

While the K. of Pruſſia was ſeverely preſſed by the combined armies of Ruſſia and Auſtria, we are told, that Monarch had requeſted from Prince Ferdinand the march of a body of Hanoverian troops towards Saxony, in order to make a diverſion on that ſide: and accordingly, ſeveral advices bore, that the Prince had ſent a detachment of 12,000 men towards Leipſic, and that the van-guard of this body had gained ſeveral advantages; but we have not yet learned what theſe advantages were, nor the ulterior progreſs of their operations.

By letters from Stockholm we have advice, that parties ſtill run high at that court. The royal commiſſion, who have been for ſome time employed in trying the criminals, who were accuſed of plotting a revolution, have at laſt publiſhed a ſentence, declaring John Magnuſſon Landberg, guilty of endeavouring to change the conſtitution of government, by exciting a rebellion in the kingdom; but that criminal prevented the intended puniſhment, by a violent death in priſon. His accomplices, Charles Maiſch maſter-huntſman, Andrew Tiberg chairman, and Chriſtian Lewis Ruſſan meſſenger to the court, Magnus Landberg a ſtudent, and Hagg Erick Erickſon a peaſant in Dalecarlia, were condemned to loſe their heads on a ſcaffold, and to forfeit their honours and eſtates. Olof Marſon, a peaſant of Wermeland, and Andrew Anderſon innkeeper in Dalicatlia, who were privy to the whole conſpiracy, but did not reveal it, nor endeavour to prevent the conſequences, were condemned, the firſt to be whipt, and the ſecond to live fifteen days on bread and water, and afterwards confined for two years in a fortreſs. The manufacturer, Erich Engberg, who had uttered

uttered ſome ſeditious expreſſions, is to be kept three weeks on bread and water, and afterwards detained three years in priſon.—This ſentence was preſented to the King; but as the moſt powerful ſolicitations are making in behalf of the ſtate-priſoners, it is thought his Majeſty will mitigate their ſentences.

The ſenators and court party are ſtill at variance. The former would have the army in Pomerania to act; but the latter oppoſe it. On this ſubject we are told, that the Marq d'Avincourt, miniſter from France, had lately a conference with the leading members of the council, in which he ſollicited them to put the army in motion; but he was told, that he could not be ignorant what retarded their operations; and that the army would continue inactive while the arrears due by France were unpaid; and it was thought that this default would probably give the court the aſcendant in the approaching diet.—The army, however, is again in motion.

By the fire which broke out at Stockholm on the 19th of July, the whole quarter of the city, which lies between the Suder-Malm and the bridge of boats, was burnt down. Among the public edifices deſtroyed, are the fine church of St. Mary, the top of which was covered with plates of braſs; the town-hall, and a magazine, wherein the Ruſſian merchants had a prodigious quantity of hemp and tallows.

Whilst Gen. Klieſt continued with a body of 6000 men oppoſite to the Swediſh army, they never dared to ſtir; but how ſoon that General marched to join the King, and when they ſaw the Ruſſians on one ſide, and the Imperialiſts on the other approaching the Marche of Brandenburg, the Swedes, according to cuſtom, reſumed their operations, and took poſſeſſion of ſeveral defenceleſs places. The garriſon of Stettin, however, has harraſſed them conſiderably. On the night of the 1ſt of September, a detachment from that garriſon ſurprized 400 Swedes at Paſſewalck, and carried off a major, two captains, two lieutenants, a cornet, and 188 private men, and 200 horſes. The reſt were either cut in pieces, or driven into the ditches or moraſſes. On the other hand they tell us, that the Swediſh ſquadron, conſiſting of four large and four ſmaller gallies, and the like number of barks, had attacked, on the 10th, near the iſle of Uſedom, the twelve armed Pruſſian veſſels; that they cannonaded each other for three hours, and that at length the Swedes boarded the Pruſſian veſſels and took eight of them; and that the garriſon of Uſedom, conſiſting of above 600 men, were made priſoners of war. The Swedes ſay, they loſt in this expedition only 30 men, on board a bark laden with powder, which was ſet on fire by the enemy's cannon.

They write from Stralſund, that the Swedes had likewiſe taken the iſle of Wolin, and made priſoners two lieut.-colonels, a major, 20 other officers, and upwards of 500 Pruſſian ſoldiers.

In the mean time Gen. Manteuffel is preparing to ſet out for Pomerania with conſiderable body of troops, in order to check the progreſs of the Swedes, how ſoon he receives a reinforcement of cavalry.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain having died on the 10th Auguſt, two expreſſes were immediately diſpatched to Naples, one by land and another by ſea. Soon after their departure, the King's will was opened, in preſence of moſt of the grandees, and great officers of the Crown. He appointed his brother Don Charles to ſucceed him in the throne, and to be his ſole heir, and the Queen-dowager (and, failing her, the infant Don Lewis) to be regent, till the arrival of the King of the two Sicilies. Accordingly the Queen-dowager immediately aſſumed the government, and ordered all officers to be continued till further orders. On the 12th the body of his Catholic Majeſty was interred with great funeral ſolemnity in the convent of the viſitation at Madrid.

On the 11th September the King of the two Sicilies was proclaimed at Madrid by the title of Don Carlos III. with the uſual ſolemnities. That whole week was devoted to feſtivity and joy, and the rejoycings were concluded with a bull-feaſt.

They write from Naples that the new King

King of Spain, had ordered a conſultation of phyſicians and ſurgeons, to make a thorough enquiry, in preſence of the royal council of St. Clare, the two chiefs of the Rota, and M. Clementi, the Spaniſh miniſter, whether, by ſome defect in his organization, the infant Don Philip Duke of Calabria, his Majeſty's eldeſt ſon, be incapable of ſucceeding him. In this caſe the infant Don Carlos Pr. of Tarentum, his ſecond ſon, will be declared Pr. of Aſturias; and the infant, Don Ferdinand, his third ſon, will be proclaimed King of Naples. In conſequence of this inquiry, it is ſaid, Don Philip has been declared incapable, by an incurable defect in his underſtanding.

EAST-INDIES.

By the Admiral Watſon Indiaman, juſt arrived, we have received the following authentic account of the ſtate of our affairs in the Eaſt-Indies.

"The French beſieged Madraſs for 66 days, and, by bombarding the place, had deſtroyed almoſt all the houſes; but, at laſt, were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. They left behind them 70 pieces of cannon, great and ſmall; and buried almoſt all their ſmall arms, which have ſince been dug up. They loſt 300 officers, killed, wounded, or taken priſoners, and about 1400 European ſoldiers. Monſ. Buſſy, ſecond in command, was killed before Madraſs, and Brig. Gen. Count d'Eſtaine, third in command, was taken priſoner. The attack againſt Madraſs began the 3d of December laſt; and, upon his defeat, Gen. Lally flung up his command. The loſs on the ſide of the Engliſh, was 28 officers killed, and about 600 private men, blacks and whites.

Extract of a letter from Moco-moco, February 17.

"Our affairs on the Coromandel coaſt go on ſucceſsfully: we have regained three of our principal ſettlements from the French; Fort St. David's will ſoon be recovered; and it is thought Pondicherry itſelf cannot eſcape. Gen. Lally is in a very bad way, tho' he boaſted upon taking St. David's, that he would dine at Madraſs, and ſup at Bengal.——Adm. Pocock has had another engagement with M. d'Aſche, which laſted four hours with great fury, when the French fled; but as our ſquadron was terribly mauled in the rigging, we could not follow our advantage. The French had a great number of men killed. Adm. Pocock has been joined by two large ſhips from England, and is preparing to pay another viſit to the French. Maj. Laurence has taken the field with 1600 regular troops, with a great number of ſeapoys, &c. ſo you may ſoon expect great news."

AMERICA.

In our laſt, we gave an account of the ſucceſs of our arms in North America, by the ſurrender of Niagara Fort to Sir William Johnſon. We likewiſe took notice, that Gen. Amherſt was in poſſeſſion of Ticonderoga and Crown-point, an acquiſition the more valuable, as it coſt ſuch a profuſion of Britiſh blood and treaſure laſt campaign. We ſhould now proceed to give Gen. Amherſt's journal of his operations, in his letter to Mr Secretary Pitt; but as it is long, a multiplicity of other important articles obliges us to poſtpone it.

As the attention of the nation is now fixed on the event of our operations at Quebec, the following letter contains the lateſt advices we have received from that quarter.

Halifax in Nova Scotia, July 28. Laſt Monday, the 23d, Cap. Donnel arrived here from Iſle Coudre in the river St. Lawrence, where he had landed his cargo; with whom came paſſenger Capt. Preble, who had been with the fleet up to Quebec, and left them but 11 days before. By him it is confirmed, that our fleet and army were in poſſeſſion of the iſle of Orleans; and that Brig. Monkton, with 4000 men, had alſo taken poſſeſſion of Fort or Point Levée, with the loſs of only a few men, picked off by the Indians in their march: that he had erected there a bomb-battery of five 13 inch mortars, and alſo a cannon-battery of four 32 pounders, with which he was playing upon the town to good effect: that they had taken three Indians priſoners, and killed ten: that the French have three different encampments without the town, which our men of war, frigates, and bomb-ketches, have obliged to remove to a greater diſtance from the ſhore: by the number of tents it is imagined they are 12,000 men, and are encamped and intrenched on the banks of the river St.

Charles, which they ſeem determined to maintain, as Gen. Wolfe muſt croſs that river before he can inveſt the city; that he was informed a communication was open between Gen. Amherſt and Gen. Wolfe; that we had taken a French ſhip of ſixteen guns, and ſeveral others of ſmaller note, and that the French have but three frigates and 14 or 15 tranſports at the city, which brought few troops, and little proviſions, being chiefly laden with merchandize, wine, brandy, &c. That the inhabitants of the villages down the river, having quitted their habitations without deſtroying them, had retired to Quebec for protection, but were refuſed admittance by the governor, as they had not brought a ſufficient ſupply of proviſions with them; for which reaſon they were obliged to encamp themſelves without the town; that our troops were in high ſpirits, and that it is not doubted, but on the junction of the two armies the place will not hold out long.

ENGLAND.

In the Sherbourne Mercury of the 20th, Aug. is the following letter: "Having been informed of a remarkable pond that is at Melbury Bub in Dorſetſhire, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Payne, which has induced a great many people to go to ſee it, my curioſity led me ſo far laſt Tueſday, to take a view of it, which indeed greatly ſurprized me, and far exceeded any account I had ever had of it. It is covered over with a thick oily ſubſtance, of a ſcarlet colour, and appears, at firſt ſight, like ſo much blood. It dyes any thing that is rubbed with it red. Its redneſs begins to appear about two hours after the riſing of the ſun, and gradually increaſes till it comes to that ſcarlet colour I mentioned before, which continues five or ſix hours, and then as gradually decreaſes, and turns, at laſt, to a fine green, which likewiſe dyes any thing red; and thus it has appeared every day for five weeks paſt. The water beneath is always in a great fermentation, and has been obſerved to have riſen much higher than ever it was known to have done before. There is a ſpring about twelve yards from it, the water of which is very good and tranſparent, and continually runs into it. I ſhall not pretend to account for this ſtrange phænomenon, but leave it to the judgment of the curious."

On the 14th Sept. her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Eliſabeth Caroline, was privately interred in the royal vault, in King Henry VII's chapel at Weſtminſter, the body having been privately conveyed to the Prince's chamber the night before.

In the evening of the 15th, Adm. Boſcawen arrived at Spithead, with his Majeſty's ſhips Namur, Warſpight, Intrepid, Swiftſure, America, Portland, and Salamander and Ætna fire ſhips, with the Modeſte and Temeraire prizes. The Admiral brought home with him near 800 French priſoners.—The Modeſte is a very fine ſhip, launched laſt May, and carries 32 pound ſhot on her lower deck: Her quarter-deck guns are braſs, and fine braſs ſwivels on her poop, very little hurt. The Temeraire is a fine 74 gun ſhip, 42 pounders below; eight fine braſs guns abaft her main-maſt, and ten braſs guns on her quarter, very little hurt: one ſhot came in at her ſtern, went thro' her mizen-maſt, and lodged in her main-maſt. Both ſhips have not received above 20 ſhot in their hulls.

A medal is ſtruck in honour of Pr. Ferdinand's glorious victory obtained over the French near Minden, on the firſt of Auguſt; on one ſide of which is repreſented the moſt illuſtrious commander Pr. Ferdinand on horſeback, with the batoon in his hand, purſuing the flying enemy, with theſe words in the legend, *Regnante Frederico, Euguante Ferdinando, Pii, Fortibus, Felicibus.* Upon the other ſide he is repreſented with the eye of Foreſaſt, the city of Minden underneath, and the following Chronographicum, GALLIs. Cæsis. MINDa. LIBERATVR. The

REFERENCES to the plan of QUEBEC.

A The palace
B Hotel Dieu
C Jeſuits College
D Cathedral
E Seminary
F Biſhop's Palace
G Place of Arms
H Fort Louis
I Citadel, or Dia-mond Battery
K Vaudreuil's Battery
L Residence of the Gov.-general
M Battery of the Fort
N Notre Dame de la Victoire
O Nuns of the Congregation
P Cavalier of the Wind Mill
Q Urſuline Convent
R Recollet.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of the Nottingham, off Brest harbour, dated Sept. 17.

"We have been sometime under the command of the Hon. Capt. Hervey of the Monmouth; and we are now fix at anchor in light of the French fleet; and tho' it is a most troublesome and dangerous station, we bear those inconveniencies with pleasure. Three days ago the Commodore went with his ship close to the enemy, leaving us all in a line of battle without him. He brought out two very large vessels, that lay under a fort, laden with stones, ready cut for the repairing their basin. The next night he mann'd those vessels, and with the boats of his squadron landed at day light on an island, and in sight of their fleet brought off all the cattle upon it. Yesterday he laid the great island of Molines under contribution for cattle and greens, which he got off. Mr. Hervey sent the governor word, that he should be sorry if what he had done had distressed the inhabitants; but he meant it only as an insult to the French fleet, and to shew them, and all Europe, that they could not protect their own people in their sight, much less dare to attempt the invasion of England. This has put our people in great spirits, it being five or six days fresh provisions for all the ships crews here, besides much milk for the men who have the scurvy, which we were much in want of."

A letter from a gentleman on board the Ilchester Indiaman in Kinsale harbour, runs thus. "We sailed, January 10. 1759, with a fair wind from Bengal, which continued till we were in the lat. of 18 deg. south, when it blew very hard; and on Wednesday February 21. about half an hour past four in the morning, we brought to, being in the lat. of 20 deg. south, when our ship lay down so, that we did not expect her to rise again: we then cut away the fore-mast; but that not being sufficient, the captain ordered the main-mast to be likewise cut away; but the storm was so violent and fierce, it blew that overboard, and carried away the mizen-mast, and every thing off the quarter deck and poop: not expecting the ship to live, we began to heave all the guns over-board, chests, bedding, and every thing we could come at, having nine feet water in the well, and three feet between decks, and as near sinking as could be. We kept working very hard at the pumps night and day, and freed her the 23d; then turned to get up jury-masts, tho' we were all hands very weak, having had a perfect sea in the ship all the time. Mr. Smith, a pilot from Bengal, who was a passenger on board, was washed off the quarter-deck over-board and lost. Sheep and other things that were hove over-board and swam, were frequently washed in again. We were in a most distressed and dismal situation, having 3400 miles to run to the cape of Good Hope, destitute of rigging and sails; but it pleased God to send us fair winds, and we got in there the 10th of April. When we got into the Cape, we were informed by the Dutch, that 16 sail of French men of war had sailed from thence 8 days before, in order to look out for the outward and homeward-bound ships; but happily for us we missed them. The Grantham Indiaman, who was in company with us outward-bound, was taken by them off the Cape."

SCOTLAND.

As we inserted in a former number [377.], the general heads of a plan relative to the extension of the royalty of Edinburgh, we shall just take notice of the opposition made to that scheme. In consequence of an invitation from the Lord Provost and Magistrates, a meeting of the heritors within the burgh, was held in the New-church isle, August 24. when the question under consideration was, Whether the extension would be of advantage or disadvantage to the heritors in the city? The general opinion seemed to be, that it would be of advantage; but they entered into no particular resolution at that meeting. On the 27th, the heritors of the county met to canvass the affair; when, after long and elaborate debates on the subject, they came to the following resolution: "The consideration of the proposed scheme for obtaining an extension of the royalty of the

the city of Edinburgh was returned; and after full reasoning and mature deliberation, the meeting are unanimously of opinion, that it is not for the interest of the county to agree with the said scheme, and therefore find it unnecessary to give an opinion on the general point, Whether an extension of the royalty of the city be expedient or not. — Upon this the Lord Provost took notice that he would lay before the Town-council the resolution of that meeting, and that he would proceed no further in the scheme without previously acquainting the Lord Advocate, preses of the meeting. Whereupon the meeting recommended it to their preses, upon his receiving such notice, to call a meeting of the heritors of the county, by public advertisement, if he shall see cause."

The only trials of consequence that have come on before the Lords of Justiciary this autumn, have happened in the course of the North-circuit. On the 6th September, the Lords Auchinleck and Alemoor opened the court at Perth, when the trial of John Marshal, carrier in Auchtermuchty, indicted for the murder of Thomas Drysdale, hook-binder in Dumferline; of Andrew Lucas in Kirktown of Crova, for the murder of David Finlay in Whinny; and John Nieshes, father and son, in Millfield in the county of Forfar, for wilful fire-raising, came before them; but none of the indictments having been found proven, they were all dismissed from the bar.

On the 14th, the circuit was opened at Inverness, with the trial of Mary Balmanno, alias Buchanan, indicted for murdering her bastard child in December last, by leaving it naked upon its body, and burying it in a moss; but she was fugitate for non-appearance. The same day came on the trial of Cecilia Johnston, also indicted for child-murder; but upon her petition for banishment, she was ordained to be transported to America, never to return, under a very severe penalty. — On the 15th, the Lords proceeded to the trial of John Roy in Cowfoords, tacksman of a fishing on Spey, and of Thomas Roy in Inchberry, his brother, indicted at the instance of Duncan Murray in Balharn, with concourse of his Majesty's advocate, for having, on July 25, convocated the liege in a tumultuous and seditious manner, armed with battons, stones, &c. in order to obstruct some persons who were bringing floats of timber down the Spey, from passing by a fishing-dyke possessed by the said John Roy, and for beating Duncan Murray, son of the private prosecutor, with a stone upon the head, by which his scull was so fractured, that he died on the 11th day thereafter. The Lords sustained the first branch of the libel relevant to infer an arbitrary punishment, damages and expences; and the second branch, viz. the murder, to infer the pains of law. The leading of the proof, and summing up the evidence, lasted till between five and six on Sunday morning. On the 17th, the jury returned their verdict, finding the riot not proven, but finding that Thomas Roy did, with a stone, hit Duncan Murray on the head, of which blow he died; and finding alleviating circumstances proven in favour of Thomas Roy. — The Lords judging it necessary to have the opinion of the whole court of Justiciary on the import of the verdict, remitted to them to pronounce sentence upon it, and continued the diet against the pannel to the 7th of January next, and ordered him to be transported to the tolbooth of Edinburgh, betwixt and the 20th of November. The other pannel John Roy was dismissed from the bar.

The same day Alexander Mackearlich, for deforcing John Cameron, messenger in Ferintosh, was fugitate for non-appearance.

On the 18th, was given in a petition for Hugh MacDonald, setting forth, that he had been confined in Inverness prison for upwards of eight months, for the alledged murder of Angus Macleachin, late surgeon in Arisaig; for which crime Rory Macdonald having been also imprisoned, had run his letters, and been liberate; but that the petitioner, thro' poverty, was not able to pursue that course, and therefore praying to be set at liberty; which, with consent of the advocate-depute, was granted.

On the 22d, the court sat at Aberdeen, and

and was opened with the trial of John Wattie in Towie, for the murder of James Stewart in Nether-Towie, in 1744, by beating him in the fields with a ſtone, which occaſioned his death. At the bar the pannel petitioned for baniſhment, which was granted.

The Lodge of Free-Maſons of St. DAVID's, Edinburgh, (the Rt. hon. Earl of LEVEN Maſter) has given ten guineas to the Edinburgh Society for improvement of Arts and Sciences, &c. and directed it to be applied,

To the perſon who ſhall beſt explain and, by proper experiments, aſcertain the nature and properties of Quicklime, as a cement in building: *Five Guineas.*

To the perſon who ſhall beſt explain the nature of the free-ſtone liable to blow, that is, to crumble down and be diſſolved on being expoſed to the air, with the means of knowing of ſuch ſtones in the quarry: *Five Guineas.*

[*Several foreign, and ſome domeſtic articles, are deferred.*]

Captures, &c. by Britiſh Privateers.

BY the Charming Betty of Jerſey; two brigs of St. Maloes, from Bourdeaux, with wine, &c.

By the Venus; the Young Andrew, Engerant, from Dunkirk for Bourdeaux; ſent into Dover.

By the Dreadnought, Engliſh; the two Brothers, from the Iſle of Man for Barcelona; carried into Falmouth.

By a Dover privateer; the Waapen of Fredrickſtadt, with 600 hhds. ſugar, and 550 bags coffee, from St. Thomas for Copenhagen; carried into Dover.

By the Nimble Ninepence, Paterſon; a French brig; carried into Antigua.

By the Hazard, Dobſon; the Providence, Dartmouth; retaken.

By ——; three Duch ſhips, with French property; carried into Gibraltar.

By the Pitt; the Uſrow Frederica, from Santa Cruz for Copenhagen; ſent into Dover.

By the K. of Pruſſia; the Sparetine, Traff, from Lebo for Rochelle; ſent into Dover.

By the Mars of Briſtol; a ſhip from Marſeilles for Martinico; carried into Gibraltar.

By the Fortune, Geary; two French tartars, with ſtores for Minorca; carried into Palamos.

By the Hawke letter of marque, Wilſon, from Smyrna for Scanderoon; a French ſhip from Alexandria for Marſeilles, ſaid to be worth 120,000 dollars.

By the Knight letter of marque, Jenkinſon; the Hothersfall of Lancaſter, retaken.

By the Upton of Liverpool, for Africa; a ſmall French privateer; carried into the Canaries.

By the London, Morcant; the Grace, France, from Dublin for Antigua; retaken, and carried into Madeira.

By the Scourge of London: the St. Barbary, and the St. Nicholas de Barry, from Cadiz for Havre-de-Grace; ſent into Plymouth.

By the St. Aubin of Jerſey, Blampier; two French barks with barley and rye; carried into ditto.

By the Free Maſon; a ſhip from Martinico; carried into St. Kitts.

By the Earl of Home letter of marque, Balfour; the Marquis de Beauharnois, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, with ſugar, coffee, &c. carried into Liſbon. As alſo another French ſhip, from Martinico; ſent into Oporto.

By the Revenge; a ſhip from Marſeilles for Hamburg; carried into Rye.

By the Pr. Edward letter of marque; the Dolphin of North-Bergen, from Cette, and the Elizabeth of Flinſborough, from Marſeilles; both carried into Corke.

By the Burnet of Jerſey; the Elizabeth, Richards, from Briſtol for Liſbon; retaken, and carried into Scilly.

By the Huſk of Jerſey; a ſnow with rye, for Bourdeaux; carried into Scilly.

By the Phœnix of Jerſey; two French ſhips from Bourdeaux for Breſt; the one laden with tar, roſin, and oats, and the other with wheat; carried into Jerſey.

By privateers of New-York, &c. ſeventeen French and Dutch veſſels, from Cape Francois for Old France, richly laden; carried into ſeaports in America.

By the Tartar, and K. of Pruſſia of New-York; the Juno of 16 ſix and nine-pounders, with 64 men, from Cape François for Marſeilles; carried into New York.

By the Boſcawen privateer of London, in the North ſeas, June 18. 1758; the Stravorſe Lynbaan of Rotterdam, Tammie Hilbrands; brought into Leith. She was laden with ſugar, cotton, and indigo, apparently the produce of the French Weſt India iſlands, and the property of French ſubjects. The Judge-admiral, upon examining the proof, ordered the ſhip to be reſtored; but the cauſe being carried before the Court of Seſſion, by ſuſpenſion, the ſhip was allowed to proceed on her voyage to Holland, upon finding bail for 6000 l. in caſe ſhe ſhall be caſt in the action.

By the Tartar; a French polacca, from Smyrna for Marſeilles; carried into Leghorn.

By the Fame of London; a ſmall veſſel from Barbary, with wax, &c. valued at 4000 l. carried into ditto.

By the Parham and Succeſs letters of marque of Briſtol; the St. Eſprit, from Martinico; carried into Briſtol.

Captures

Captures by the French.

THE Tartar, Hitchins, from Briſtol in S. Carolina; carried into Morlaix.

The Supply, Lyne, from London for Portſmouth, with ſtores; carried into Cherburg.

The Kitty, Roberts, from Georgia for St. Euſtatia; carried into Guadaloupe.

The Middlethorpe, Baxter, from London for Louiſburg; carried into Martinico.

The Roſe, Wallace, from Topſham for Oporto; and the Charming Polly, Mangle, a tranſport; both carried into Vigo.

The Diſpatch, Plummer, from Falmouth for Naples; carried into Civita Vecchia.

The Saliſbury privateer of Briſtol, Peacock; carried into Bayonne.

The Lively Rachel, from Dublin, for St. Sebaſtians; carried into St. Jean de Luz.

The Iſabella, Dean, from Halifax for London; carried into St. Maloes.

The Katharine, Houghton, from Rotterdam for Briſtol; carried into Calais.

The ——, Mitchel, and the —— Clephan, both of Leith, from Chatham for ditto; carried into Dunkirk.

The Amazon, White, from Jamaica for Philadelphia; carried into the Havanna.

The Neptune, Buſtard, from Fowey for Naples; and the Severn, Thomas, from Briſtol for Antigua; both taken and burnt.

The Gen. Amherſt, from S. Carolina for London; taken and loſt.

The Anſon Cutter, taken by a Bayonne privateer of 14 guns. The privateer put 20 of her own men on board the prize to carry her to France; but 30 Engliſhmen, who were confined in irons, found means to knock them off, recovered the ſhip, and obliged the French to conduct her into Plymouth.

The Iſabella of Newcaſtle, taken in America; The Nancy Addiſon, from London for Whitehaven; the Elizabeth, Mactaggart, from Virginia for London, and the Pr. Edward, Fullerton, for London from Jamaica; whither carried not mentioned.

The St. Andrew of Crail, Erſkine, carried into Muſterland in Sweden. On complaint of Capt. Erſkine, both privateer and prize were arreſted, being taken within ſight of the Swediſh ſhore.

The Concord of Bruntiſland; Kinnier, from the firth of Forth for Copenhagen: carried into Gottenburg.

The Diamond, Ballanteyn, for London; and the Wilmington, Murray, for Leith from Jamaica; carried into the Havanna.

The Fingal, Coventry, from Glaſgow for the Leeward Iſlands, The Rebecca of Glaſgow for Maryland; and the Windſor, Clarke, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, of 12 ſix-pounders and 40 men; all carried into Bayonne; as alſo the Apollo, Bircket, from London for S. Carolina; but loſt going into the harbour, and only 2 French and 4 Engliſh ſaved.

The St. Andrew, More, from Jamaica for Scotland; carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Polly, Macnamara, from Dublin for Antigua; carried into St. Thomas's.

The Hanna, Mulligan, from Corke for Jamaica; carried into Martinico.

The Proſperous, Gratt, from Guernſey for Rotterdam; and the Robert and Jane, Bell, with ſugar; carried into Dunkirk.

The Martin, Wyſe, from Waterford for Cadiz; carried into Morlaix.

The May, Lenas, from Exeter; carried into Cadiz.

The Edward and Mae, from Corke for Barbadoes; carried into Martinico.

The Hopewell, Hall, from London for Gibraltar, taken and burnt.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 22. AT Edinburgh, William Salmon, Eſq; to Miſs Betty Chalmer, only daughter of Mr. Andrew Chalmer of Eaſter Dalry, Writer in Edinburgh.

30. At Dublin, the Rev. Dr. King, one of the Prebends of St. Patricks Dublin, to Miſs Salmon, daughter of the late Biſhop of Leglin and Fernes.

Sept. 6. At London, Lieut. John Taylor, of the Auguſta man of war, to Miſs Smart of Queen-ſquare, Holburn.

10. At ditto, Edward Baynton, Eſq; of the firſt regiment of Foot-guards, to Miſs Werden, daughter of the late Sir John Werden, Bart. and ſiſter to the late Ducheſs of St. Albans.

13. At ditto, the Earl of Northampton, to Lady Anne Somerſet, ſiſter to the D. of Beaufort.

16. At ditto, Mr James Lockhart, an eminent merchant, to Miſs Knight.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 19. At Dublin, the Lady Viſcounteſs Mountgarret, of a Daughter.

Sept. 3. At St. Mary's Iſle near Kirkcudbright, the Counteſs of Selkirk, of a ſon and heir.

7. Lady St. John, of a daughter.

9. In Ireland, the Counteſs of Fingall, of a ſon and heir.

10. The Counteſs of Pembroke, of a ſon and heir.

12. The Lady of Sir Willoughby Aſton, Bart. of a daughter.

14. The Ducheſs of Ancaſter, of a ſon (ſince dead).

DEATHS.

July 26. At Jamaica, George Idaklane, Eſq; Governor of that iſland.

Aug. 16. At Belfaſt, Mr. James Blow, printer, aged 83. He was the firſt who printed the Bible in Ireland.

Aug.

Aug. 16. Of a fall from his horſe, Thomas Briſbane of Briſbane.

18. At Marſeilles, aged 121 years, and three months, Hannibal Camoux. He was born at Nice, May 19, 1638, and was a labourer when the Citadel of St. Nicholas was built, in 1660. He afterwards ſerved on board the Gallies, and enjoyed half-pay to his 100. year, after which the K. of France gave him a penſion of 300 livres. He never ailed any thing, walked very upright, and diſcovered his great age only by his wrinkles and grey hairs. He tilled the ground, lived on courſe food, and drank copiouſly of wine. He always kept angelica-root in his mouth, and was carried off by a ſlight illneſs of ten days.

At Nimeguen, M. de Villates, Lieut.-General in the Dutch ſervice, and governor of the Caſtle of Namur.

23. At Dublin, Dr. James Stopford, Biſhop of Cloyne.

29. At London, the Hon. Heneage Legge, one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

At Bicknel, Devon, Bampfield Moore Carew, ſtiled King of the Beggars, in the 60th year of his age, and 50th of his travels.

Sept. 3. At Briſtol, in the 18th year of his age, Alexander Brodie, of Brodie, Eſq; ſon of the late Lord Lyon.

At Normington, Rutlandſhire, Sir John Heathcote, Bart. in the 71ſt year of his age. He has left iſſue two ſons and five daughters. The preſent Sir Gilbert Heathcote married a daughter of Lord Hardwick, and his eldeſt ſiſter is Counteſs of Morton.

At Stettin, in the 72d year of his age, of the wounds he received at the battle of Cunnerſdorff, Lieut.-Gen. Auguſtus Frederic d' Itzenplitz, Knight of the order of the Black Eagle, and Colonel of a regiment of foot in the Pruſſian ſervice.

7. At London, the Rt. Hon. Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, Baron Rich of Leigh, and Baron of Kenſington. He took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers in 1728, and has left a dowager, and an only daughter. The title is extinct.

10. At ditto, Joſeph Bell, Eſq; Comptroller of the Foreign Poſt-office.

At Lathreith, Fifeſhire, Miſs Emilia Malcolm, Neice of Sir John Malcolm of Lochore, Bart. deceaſed.

12. At ditto, Lady Viſcounteſs Dowager Torrington, widow of Pattee Byng, ſecond Lord Torrington, and a Lady of the Bed-chamber to the Princeſs of Wales.

14. At Edinburgh, Lady Carmichael, widow of Sir James Carmichael of Bonnytown, Bart.

16. At Bath, in the 31ſt year of his age, the Rt. Hon. Charles Boyle, Lord Viſcount Dungarvon, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Corke and Orrery.

17. At the caſtle of St. Johannesberg, Germany, the Pr. Biſhop of Fulda, brother of the Elector of Triers.

22. At Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Maxwell, Counteſs Dowager of Traquair, in the 88th year of her age. She was daughter of Robert Earl of Nithſdale, by Lady Lucy, daughter of the Marquis of Douglas.

At Newcaſtle, the Lady of Sir Walter Blackett, Bart. member for Newcaſtle.

Col. Richard James of the Iſland of Jamaica, aged 103.

William Kemp, Eſq; Attorney-general of New-York.

26. At Northall in Hertfordſhire, the Rt. Worſhipful John Blachford, Eſq; Alderman of Cripple-gate Ward, and Preſident of St. Bartholomew Hoſpital. He was choſen alderman in 1743, ſerved the office of Sheriff in 1746, and was elected Lord Mayor of London in 1750.

At Linlithgow —— Tindal, Eſq; a Captain in Sir Robert Rich's dragoons.

30. At Newbottle, the moſt Hon. the Marchioneſs of Lothian. ——

At Hopeton-houſe, of a fever, the Hon. John Hope, third ſon of the Earl of Hopeton.

P. S. Oct. 5. At Montroſe, in the 64th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. Robert Taylor.

Bleſs'd with a remarkable genius for literature,
His uncommon ſkill in the Oriental languages
Was a diſtinguiſhing part of his character.
Long tried in a ſtate of indigence,
Attended with bodily pain,
Patiently he bore the ills of life;
And
Reſigned his ſoul
To him who gave it,
In the full hopes
Of a bleſſful immortality;
Where all ſorrow ſhall ceaſe,
All tears ſhall be wiped from our eyes,
And fulneſs of joy ſhall abound.

PROMOTIONS *Civil and Eccleſiaſtical.*

The King was pleaſed,

Aug. 10.—to appoint James Hamilton Eſq; to be Deputy, or Lieut-Governor of Penſilvania, upon the appointment of Thomas and Richard Penns, Eſqs. proprietaries of that province.

12. Mr. Francis Garden, advocate, was elected one of the aſſeſſors to the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, in room of William Wallace, of Cairnhill.

Mr. George Campbel, one of the miniſters of Aberdeen, was choſen Principal of the Mariſchal College, in room of Dr. Robert Pollock, deceaſed.

The Rev. Dr. John Jardine, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, to be one of his Majeſty's Chaplains, in room of Mr. James Wilkeſpoon, deceaſed.

Sept. 25.—to grant unto the Rt. hon. Sir Richard

Richard Glynn, Knt. Lord Mayor of the city of London, and his heirs-male, the dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of G. Britain.

—to grant unto Capt. John Bentley, Captain of the Warfpight, the honour of Knighthood, for his gallant behaviour in the late engagement under Admiral Boscawen.

—to appoint Mr. Nathaniel Bishop, Deputy-register of the High court of Admiralty, in the room of George Bellas, Esq; resigned.

—Mr. Halcombe, Deputy-comptroller of the Foreign Post-office, in room of John Calcutt, Esq; appointed Comptroller, in the room of Robert Bell deceased.

29.— to promote Dr. Robert Johnson, Dean of Tuam, to the Bishoprick of Cloyne in Ireland, vacant by the death of Dr. James Stopford.

P. S. Oct. 2. The government of the city of Edinburgh was vested in the following gentlemen.

GEORGE DRUMMOND Esq; Lord Provost.

DAVID FLINT.
ADAM FAIRHOLM,
GILBERT LAURIE,
ROBERT SELKIRK, } Bailies

JOHN CARMICHAEL, Dean of Guild
JAMES GUTHRIE, Treasurer
George Lind, Old Provost

Andrew Simpson,
John Learmont,
John Mansfield,
Walter Hamilton, } Old Bailies

Alexander Grant, Old Dean of Guild
John Couts, Old Treasurer

John Fordyce,
William Hutton, } Merchant Counsellors
John Brown,

Thomas Simpson,
Thomas Clarkson, } Trades Counsellors

Patrick Jamieson, Mason, Convener,
James Cowan, Hammerman,
George Hamilton, Taylor,
John Heriot, Cordiner,
David Doig, Webster,
David Home, Bonnet-maker, } Council Deacons

John Mansfield, Admiral and Bailie of Leith
John Learmont, Baron Bailie of Cannongate
Walter Hamilton, Baron Bailie of Portsburgh.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

The King was pleased,

Sept. 21.—to appoint Jeffery Amherst Esq; to be Captain-general, and Governor in chief of the the colony of Virginia.

3.—to grant unto the most honourable John Manners, Esq; commonly called the Marquis of Granby, the office of Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, in room of Lord George Sackville.

—to appoint the hon. John Waldgrave, Esq; to be Colonel of the second, or Queen's, regiment of dragoon-guards, also in room of Lord George Sackville.

—to appoint the following Lords and gentlemen to be Major-generals.

Daniel Webb	David Watson
Hon. Jn. Fitzwilliam	Joseph Hudson
James Paterson	John Barrington
Andrew Robinson	Sir James Ross, Bart.
Ld. Charles Manners	Archibald Douglas
Robert Anstruther	Robert Armiger
William A'Court	John Griffin Griffin
Charles Montague	Studholm Hodgson
Lord Forbes	Geo. Augustus Elliott
John Stanwix	Borgard Michelson
Charles Jefferyes	Sir D. Cuningham, B.
William Strode	John Grey
Jeffery Amherst	Thomas Brudenell.

—to appoint the Earl of Eglinton, Governor of Dumbarton-castle, in room of the Earl of Cassils, deceased.

NEW BOOKS. *With remarks and extracts.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE comptroller. 6 d. *Pridden.*

A letter of consolation to Mr. Romaine. 6 d. *Bard.*

The merchant's advocate, part 2. 1 s. *Scott.*

A letter from M. Saxe to Louis le Petit. 1 s. *Woodfall.*

This letter acquaints us, that M. Saxe imbibed the first true notions of the military science, when a boy, under the Duke of Marlborough, and improved them by serving under, and being often in conference with Marlborough's nephew, the Duke of Berwick, 'the worthy inheritor of 'his uncle's military abilities; equally knowing, 'equally judicious, equally calm, and equally 'determined.' Berwick kept the French army, soldiers and officers, at their duty. The present Prince of Conti, when he went first to the army, presuming on his blood, took more liberties than was consistent with military discipline, or the respect due to the Marshal. Berwick at first politely remonstrated against his proceeding; which finding to have no effect, he ordered him to be confined in his tent, and had him recalled from the army.

'From me (Saxe is made to say) the principles 'of fighting were derived, by which the M. de 'Contades has been shamefully defeated at 'Thornhausen. I had communicated them to 'the immortal Frederick, when last at Potsdam, 'where he detained me three days. We talked over 'all the art of war together: I can trace our conversation in his glorious exploits in the present 'war, as well as in those of his worthy pupil 'Pr. Ferdinand, whom he has tutored upon the 'same plan.'

Saxe is also made to say, that he ingratiated himself with every foreign corps in the French service, that, by their zeal for the success of his plans, he might defeat the machinations of the French

French nobility to work his disgrace; and that the foreigners soon became heart and soul in his cause, thro' this kind treatment, and their sentiment of French insolence: that he took care to introduce as many deserving foreigners into the French armies as he could prevail on, among whom the most eminent was Lowendahl; and he likewise made overtures to Keith; but the King of Prussia, from a sense of his abilities, stopt him by the way, and made him his. The Irish brigades, who had been used to fight scattered up and down in different armies, Saxe formed into a brigade, to render their actions more conspicuous, and attach them more strongly to him. They acted in a brigade for the first time at Fontenoy, and decided the fortune of the day.

During the affair of Creveldt, the D. of Clermont was salacting himself with Champagne, before it, till it was too late, the reinforcement demanded by St. Germain, because St. Germain was a foreigner introduced by Count Saxe; and had he succeeded that day, there could have been no room for Clermont's favourite Contades, whose blundering has brought the greatest of all disgraces on the French arms. Contades, jealous of Broglio's repeated successes, was resolved to do something to draw off the public attention from him; and overweening, fancied that he had planned the inevitable defeat of the Hanoverian picquets, as he, in silly wantonness, was pleased to call the enemy's army.

How things are changed! Within half a century, France, from having been the antagonist almost of all Europe, is now not able to cope with England. If England has some subsidiary troops how many foreign regiments are there in the French service?

A letter to the Norfolk Militia. 1 s. *Cooper.*
Faction detected. 6 d. *Leage.*
A letter to M. Belleisle. 2 d. *Robinson.*
A letter to the inhabitants of Paddington. By John Ketch, Esq; 1 s. 1 d. *Stevens.*
The times, an epistle. 1 s. 6 d. *Pottinger.*
The book of fun. 1 s. *Stevens.*
The discovery; or lady's director. 6 d. *Seymour.*

A short address from Lord George Sackville to the public. 6 d. *Owen.* The address runs thus:

The various reports that have been propagated to my disadvantage, and the many falsehoods which have been asserted to ruin my character, lay me under the necessity of remaining not entirely silent, though I am debarred at present from stating my case to the public, as I should have done, had I not had assurances of obtaining a court-martial for my trial, the only legal and effectual method of convincing the world how little foundation there has been for the torrent of calumny and abuse, which has been so maliciously thrown out against me.

I had rather, upon this occasion, submit myself to all the inconveniencies that may arise from the want of stile, than borrow assistance from the pens of others, as I can have no hopes of establishing my character, but from the force of truth. I shall, therefore, as plainly, and distinctly as possible, relate a few circumstances, which will at least shew that nobody could be more desirous than I was, to bring truth to light, and subject my conduct to the strictest scrutiny.

The instant I found, by the implied censure given out in the orders of the 2d of August, that my conduct had appeared in an unfavourable light to Prince Ferdinand, on the day of action, I endeavoured to inform myself what particular I had either failed in or neglected in my duty. I heard in general of disobedience of orders, but I could fix no certain period of time to my supposed crime, till Col. Fitzroy acquainted me with what had passed between his Serene Highness and him upon the subject, in regard to the orders delivered to me by him (Col. Fitzroy) that day: whenever my trial comes, I shall endeavour to clear up that point to the satisfaction of the public: My own assertions may have little weight, but the oaths of witnesses, whose veracity cannot be called in question, will, I trust, prove my innocence beyond the possibility of doubt.

Under these circumstances, I immediately applied for his Majesty's permission to return to England, that I might answer any accusation that should be brought against me; for as commander in chief of the British forces in Germany, no person there could order a court-martial for my trial, had there been an accusation laid; the power of summoning courts-martial and approving their sentences, was vested in me by my commission, and no British officer or soldier could be tried by any other authority.

As soon as I arrived in London, on Friday evening the 7th, I instantly wrote the following letter to the secretary of state.

My Lord,

"I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship with my arrival in England, in pursuance of his Majesty's permission, sent to me, at my request, by your lordship.

I thought myself much injured abroad by an implied censure upon my conduct; but find I am still more unfortunate at home, by being publicly represented as having neglected my duty in the strongest manner, by disobeying the positive orders of his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand: As I am conscious of neither neglect, nor disobedience of orders; as I am certain I did my duty to the utmost of my abilities; and as I am persuaded that the Prince himself would have found, that he had no just cause of complaint against me, had he condescended to have inquired into my conduct, before he had expressed

his disapprobation of it, from the partial representation of others: I therefore most humbly request that I may at last have a public opportunity given me of attempting to justify myself to his Majesty, and to my country, by a court-martial being appointed; that, if I am guilty, I may suffer such punishment as I may have deserved; and, if innocent, that I may stand acquitted in the opinion of the world: But it is really too severe to have been censured unheard, to have been condemned before I was tried, and to be informed neither of my crime, nor my accusers.

I am, my Lord, &c. &c.

GEORGE SACKVILLE."

I received an answer to this letter on Monday the 10th; in which I was assured, that a court-martial, upon my application, would be granted, as soon as the officers, capable of giving evidence, could leave their posts; but previously to the receipt of that letter, I was dismissed from all my military employments: Notwithstanding which dismission, I still hope, and am informed, that I may have the advantage of a legal trial.

In the mean time, the only indulgence I have to ask is, that the public will suspend its judgment till such facts can be produced, from which alone the truth can appear; but if plans of a battle are to be referred to, which can give no just idea of it; if dispositions of the cavalry and infantry are supposed, which never existed; if orders for attacks and pursuits are quoted, which never were delivered; and if disobedience to those imaginary orders are asserted as a crime, what can an injured officer, under such circumstances, have recourse to, but claiming that justice, which is due to every Englishman, of being heard before he is condemned; the sooner that happens, the happier I shall be, as I am conscious my innocence must appear, when real facts are truly stated and fully proved.

GEORGE SACKVILLE.

Lord George Sackville's vindication of himself, &c. 1 s. *Stevens.*

This vindication contains the following *copy of a letter from Lord G——— S———— to Col.* Fitzroy, *dated* Minden, *Aug.* 3. 1759.

DEAR SIR,

"The orders of yesterday, you may believe, affect me very sensibly. His Serene Highness has been pleased to judge, condemn, and censure me, without hearing me, in the most cruel and unprecedented manner; as he never asked me a single question in explanation of any thing he might disapprove; and as he must have formed his opinion upon the report of others, it was still harder he would not give me an opportunity of first speaking to him upon the subject; but you know, even in more trifling matters, that hard blows are sometimes unexpectedly given. If any body has a right to say that I behaved in obeying orders, it is you. I will relate what I know of that, and then appeal to you for the truth of it.

When you brought me orders to advance with the British cavalry, I was very near the village of Hahen, I think it is called; I mean that place which the Saxons burnt. I was there advanced by M. Malhorte's order, and no further, when you came to me. Ligonier followed almost instantly; he said the whole cavalry was to advance. I was puzzled what to do, and begged the favour of you to carry me to the Duke, that I might ask an explanation of his orders.—But, that no time might be lost, I sent Smith with orders to bring on the British cavalry, as they had a wood before they could advance, as you directed; and I reckoned, by the time I had seen his Serene Highness, I should find them forming beyond the wood.—This proceeding of mine might possibly be wrong; but I am sure the service could not suffer, as no delay was occasioned by it.—The Duke then ordered me to leave some squadrons upon the right, which I did; and to advance the rest to support the infantry. This I declare I did, as fast as I imagined it was right in cavalry to march in line.—I once halted by Lord Granby, to complete my forming the whole. Upon his advancing the left before the right, I again sent to him to stop:—He said, as the Prince had ordered us to advance, he thought we should move forward.—I then let him proceed at the rate he liked, and kept my right up with him as regularly as I could, till we got to the rear of the infantry and our batteries. We both halted together, and afterwards received no order, till that which was brought by Col. Web and the Duke of Richmond, to extend one line towards the morass. It was accordingly executed; and then, instead of finding the enemy's cavalry to charge, as I expected, the battle was declared to be gained, and we were told to dismount our men.

This, I protest, is all I know of the matter; and I was never so surprized, as when I heard the Prince was dissatisfied that the cavalry did not move sooner up to the infantry.—It is not my business to ask, what the disposition originally was, or to find fault with any thing.—All I insist upon is, that I obeyed the orders I received, as punctually as I was able; and if it was to do over again, I do not think I would have executed them ten minutes sooner than I did, now I know the ground, and what was expected; but, indeed, we were above an hour too late, if it was the Duke's intention to have made the cavalry pass before our infantry and artillery, and charge the enemy's line.—I cannot think that was his meaning, as all the orders ran to sustain our infantry.—And it appears, that both Lord Granby and I understood we were at our posts, by our halting when we got to the rear of our foot.

I hope I have stated impartially the part of this

this tranſaction, that comes within your knowledge.—If I have, I muſt beg you would declare it, ſo as I may make uſe of it in your abſence; for it is impoſſible to ſit ſilent under ſuch reproach, when I am conſcious of having done the beſt that was in my power.—For God's ſake, let me ſee you before you go to England.

I am, dear Sir,

Your faithful humble ſervant,

G——— S———.

Copy of Col Fitzroy's *letter to Lord* G——S——.

MY LORD, Minden, Aug. 3. 1759.

HIS Serene Highneſs, upon ſome report made to him by the Duke of Richmond, of the ſituation of the enemy, ſent Capt. Ligonier and myſelf with orders for the Britiſh cavalry to advance.—His Serene Highneſs was, at this inſtant, one or two brigades beyond the Engliſh infantry, towards the left.—Upon my arrival on the right of the cavalry, I found Capt. Ligonier with your Lordſhip.—Notwithſtanding, I declared his Serene Highneſs's orders to you: Upon which you deſired I would not be in a hurry.—I made anſwer, that galloping had put me out of breath, which made me ſpeak very quick.—I then repeated the orders for the Britiſh cavalry to advance towards the left, and at the ſame time, mentioning the circumſtance that occaſioned the orders, added, "That it was a glorious opportunity for the Engliſh to diſtinguiſh themſelves; and that your Lordſhip, by leading them on, would gain immortal honour."

You yet expreſſed your ſurprize at the order, ſaying it was impoſſible the Duke could mean to break the line.—My anſwer was, that I delivered his Serene Highneſs's orders, word for word, as he gave them. Upon which you aſked, which way the cavalry was to march, and who was to be their guide.—I undertook to lead them towards the left, round the little wood on their left, as they were then drawn up, where they might be little expoſed to the enemy's cannonade.

Your Lordſhip continued to think my orders neither clear nor exactly delivered; and expreſſing your deſire to ſee Pr. Ferdinand, ordered me to lead you to him; which order I was obeying when we met his Serene Highneſs.—During this time I did not ſee the cavalry advance.—Capt. Smith, one of your aids-de-camp, once or twice made me repeat the orders I had before delivered to your Lordſhip; and I hope he will do me the juſtice to ſay, they were clear and exact.—He went up to you, whilſt we were going to find the Duke, as I imagine, being ſenſible of the clearneſs of my orders, and the neceſſity of their being immediately obeyed.—I heard your Lordſhip give him ſome orders.—What they were, I cannot ſay—but he immediately rode back towards the cavalry.

Upon my joining the Duke, I repeated to him the orders I had delivered to you, and appealing to his Serene Highneſs, to know whether they were the ſame he had honoured me with, I had the ſatisfaction to hear him declare, they were very exact.—His Serene Highneſs immediately aſked, where the cavalry was; and upon my making anſwer, that Lord G——— did not underſtand the order, but was coming to ſpeak to his Serene Highneſs, he expreſſed his ſurpriſe ſtrongly.

I hope your Lordſhip will think I did nothing but my duty, as aid-de-camp, in mentioning to his Serene Highneſs my orders being ſo much queſtioned by your Lordſhip.

I am, &c.

Copy of the declaration of Capt. Smith, *Aid-de-camp to Lord* G——— S———.

Minden Aug. 3. 1759.

WHAT I have to ſay with regard to the orders Col. Fitzroy brought, and to their not being put in execution, is—I heard Lord G——— S——— ſay, on his receiving them, as they differed from thoſe he had juſt before received by Capt. Ligonier, he would ſpeak to the Prince himſelf; and accordingly put his horſe in a gallop to go to him. I immediately went up to Col. Fitzroy, and made him repeat the orders to me twice.—I thought it ſo clear and poſitive for the Britiſh cavalry only to advance where he ſhould lead, that I took the liberty to ſay to his Lordſhip, I did think they were ſo; and offered to go and fetch them, while he went to the Prince, that no time might be loſt. His anſwer was, he had alſo an order from the Prince, by Mr. Ligonier, for the whole wing to come away; and he thought it impoſſible the Prince could mean that. I replied, that if he would allow me to fetch the Britiſh, they were but a part, and if it was wrong, they could ſoon remedy the fault.—He ſaid, then do it as faſt as you can.—Accordingly I went as faſt as my horſe could go, to Gen. Moſtyn.—He knows the reſt. This is all that paſſed, as near as I can recollect. It was ſpoke as we galloped, and could not be long about it, as I have been on the ground ſince, and I do not believe, when his Lordſhip ſent me back, I had above ſix hundred yards to go to Gen. Moſtyn.

Short Obſervations on a ſhort addreſs to the public. 6d. *Fuller.*

A reply to Lord George Sackville's vindication. 6 d.

The ſentiments of an Engliſhman on Lord George Sackville. 1 s. *Cooper.*

His Lordſhip's apology. 6 d. *Reeve.*—Circumſtances gathered from the letters called *Vindication*, his Lordſhips addreſs, and Pr. Ferdinand's order of thanks, have furniſhed matter for this *ſham* apology.

A ſeaſonable Antidote againſt the Poiſon of Popular Cenſure, &c. 6 d. *Thruſh.* [446.]

This writer, under the maſk of defending a certain gentleman's cauſe, ſeems to be ſneering

at

at him. It may as well be taken for a word in ſeaſon for B—g, F—ke, M—d—t, as for Lord G— S—, whom he ſeems to know ſo little of, as to call him a *young* nobleman, whereas his Lordſhip is much on the wrong ſide of 40. In ſhort, it is idle, contradictory, and abſurd.

An addreſs to the people of England; at once to ſilence, by the voice of truth, the cries of falſehood, ſcurrility, and dullneſs. 1 s. *Burd.*

This piece ſeems to have been fabricated by the ſame hand with the foregoing, and alſo uſes the term *young* nobleman. What the writer ſays, p. 12. is very applicable to himſelf: "The trade of pamphleteering has never, within my recollection, been carried on in a manner more extenſive than the preſent; nor do I remember that the dealers in it were ever more abominable cheats."

A vindication of Lord G. Sackville, inſcribed to the Duke of Dorſet. 6 d. *Henderſon.*

An excellent vindication indeed! His Majeſty was his godfather, and he could not be guilty! (The writer forgot it was his late Majeſty.) "He commanded regiments who were too experienced and too brave to be reſtrained from action by his Lordſhip, if Pr. Ferdinand had ſent them orders to advance! No, they would have ſecured him, and put him under arreſt!" Here's ſoldierſhip for you! In ſhort, the whole pamphlet is all of a piece, a confuſed jargon and jumble, and one of thoſe productions that well merited the cenſure of his Lordſhip, as containing, "diſpoſitions of cavalry and infantry which never exiſted, &c."

Remarks on the conduct of a Noble Lord ſcrutinized. 1 s. *Thruſh.*

Yet one vindication more. 1 s. *Wilkie.*—As trifling and abſurd as moſt of the vindications that preceded it.

A Letter to the Marquis of Granby. 1 s. *Pridden.*

This pamphlet rings changes upon the *Letter to a late noble commander*, of which we gave a ſpecimen in our laſt. [446.] From that, and ſome other pieces, he ſtates the complaint againſt Lord G— S——, and calls upon the Marquis to accuſe or acquit him. It is an odd piece, and the author's own cenſure of himſelf is very juſt. "Theſe are but weak arguments, and only ſuch as are founded upon my own conjecture."

A letter from a P—m—e in I—l—d to a certain Great Man. 1 s. *Stevens.*

From the conſiderations of many noble perſons having ſuffered in their reputations, by the imputation of an unnatural crime, &c. this *decent* pamphleteer endeavours to conſole the great man under his misfortune.

A parallel, between the caſe of Admiral Byng and Lord George Sackville. 1 s. *Pottinger.*

The black book; or a key to the battle of Minden, by a blackſmith. 1 s. *Pottinger.*

Important conſiderations on the preſent critical ſituation of affairs. 4 d. *Mealey.*

The lamentation of the people of France. 6 d. *Rivington* and *Fletcher.*

POETRY.

An ode on the glorious victory obtained over the French in Germany. 1 s. *Dodſley.*

The true cauſe of a certain general officer's conduct. 2 s. *Stevens.*

A ſorry ſquib, deſtitute of wit, poetry, and modeſty.——Specimen——

"Merit and wit *has* always been
"The butt of envious, ſpiteful men."

A ſelect collection of epitaphs. 1 s. *Stevens.*

Apollo; or the Muſes choice. 1 s. *Pridden.*

The muſical companion. 1 s. 6 d. *Stevens.*

PRINTS.

The French preparations for an invaſion, and England's preparations to oppoſe it. By Mr. Hogarth. 2 s.

The following verſes are written below the *former.*

With lantern jaws and croaking gut,
See how the half-ſtarv'd Frenchmen ſtrut,
And call us Engliſh dogs:
But ſoon we'll teach thoſe bragging foes,
That beef and beer give heavier blows,
Than ſoup and roaſted frogs.

The prieſts, inflam'd with righteous hopes,
Prepare their axes, wheels, and ropes,
To bend the ſtiff-neck'd ſinner:
But ſhould they ſink in coming over,
Old Nick may ſith 'twixt France and Dover,
And catch a glorious dinner.

Under the *latter.*

See John the ſoldier, Jack the tar,
With ſword and piſtol arm'd for war,
Should *Monſieur* dare come here:
The hungry ſlaves have ſmelt our food,
They long to taſte our fleſh and blood,
Old England's beef and beer.

Britons, to arms! and let 'em come,
Be ye but Britons ſtill, *ſtrike home,*
And lion-like attack 'em:
No pow'r can ſtand the deadly ſtroke
That's giv'n from hands and hearts of oak,
With liberty to back 'em,

EDINBURGH.

Recueil de Chef d'Oeuvres des plus celebres Beaux-eſprits François, tant en vers qu'en proſe. 12mo. Edit. 2. 4 s. *C. Wright.*

Q. Horatii Flacci opera omnia. 1 s. *G. Crawford, J. Brown, J. Wood, W. Gray,* and *E.* and *J. Robertſons.*

A curious collection of Scots tunes, with variations for the Violin, and a Baſs for the Violincello, or Harpſichord, MUSICK. 2 s. 6 d. *Bremner.*